The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,573 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th Jan.
L MALWA	2993	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th ,,
—ASSAM	3658	800	W. J. Nantes	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE	2377	600	R. Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA	3145	400	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2593	850	J. F. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2732	500	C. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4596	800	R. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3911	500	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3486	750	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	T. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4291	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-launch will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
THAMES	4151	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.
ARABIA	3000	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
CLYDE	4124	800	R. Edmond	5th Feb.
MYDAPORE	3094	500	G. Scrivener	19th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three months can also be obtained. Tickets by the Overland Mail enable first class passengers by the steamers to break the journey at Brindisi and resume it within the date of London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct every four weeks and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 13 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

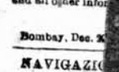
Fares to London, including the Railway Fare through France, Rs. 490. First Class, Rs. 390. Second Class, Rs. 310. Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are issued, for particulars of which and all other information apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



NAPLES, GENOA, and the MARSEILLES, for FARES to all parts of Europe, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Children under ten years, half fare. Families over three and under seven will be allowed a liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 70, 50, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbook.

A discount of 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE R.			
MANILLA	6,000	350	1st Jan. 1886
ATTINO	5,000	350	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued by these Steamers.

For Handbook and other information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Esplanade House, Johnstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

INDIAN SERVICE. ANCHOR LINE.

POO... DE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

This is now one of the largest and most complete of builders, Limited, Glasgow, the stupendous, surprising, and giving a sea-going qualities. It is the finest and largest vessel that has ever been built, and is a first-class steamer in every respect. London and Bombay in 30 days, and 4s. 6d. per head. Special medical attendance is generally carried.

s.s. ARABIA	3550	480	Geo. Read ....12th Jan.'86
s.s. VERONA	3550	480	W. Hutchison ....23rd ,,
s.s. ASSAM	3550	480	Wm. Russel ....6th Feb.
s.s. BARODA	3550	480	J. Craig ....20th ,,
s.s. ARABIA	5000	520	J. Boothby ....6th Mar.
s.s. CHINDWARA	3550	480	J. Laird ....20th ,,

To be despatched from LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Intervals between the steamers ... Saturday.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

Bom... 1885. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

REST... TO LONDON CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE fine Steamer "MOUNT LEBANON," 2,410, will sail on or about 8th January, 1886. Has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For rates of passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

December, 1885.

..., GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, ...LAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission

HAVE A LOOK

SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

Such is it now, is the result of 20 years experience of the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The cases are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guaranteed for 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

JAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
Bombay Office, 5, Rampart Row.

ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks, at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment.

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886. Some alterations with a highly efficient Staff of teachers, of study. have been made in the terms and course For prospectus apply to

MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PRIZE ESSAY ON PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Gulph Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 4th January, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS

and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Managing Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

THOS. COOK & SON { BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW. CALCUTTA, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the free use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"E. C." GUNPOWDER.

Double the strength of ordinary black Powder. 46 grains full charges for a 12-bore gun.

Cash Rs. 5 per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

	Cash Prices.
CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook, and screw-driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles	Rs. 5 0
Do. do. of larger size	,, 6 4
CHAMPAGNE KNIVES with nickel capsule screw, large and small blade	,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS "THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices, Rs. as.
RAT TRAPS	each 1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS	,, 3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS	,, 15 0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS,
In a great variety of patterns and of every size.
BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
THE SWANBILL BELT.
ALL-SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 dozen, Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RICHARD'S CORN-REMOVER.

EASE & COMFORT

SECURED in a remarkable manner by this wonderful dissolvent.

Per bottle in case as. 10.

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEROSINE HYDROMETERS.

AN invaluable instrument for testing by its specific gravity the quality of oil supplied and thus avoiding accident; complete with testing glass—Rs. 4.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF HYDROMETERS FOR ALL PURPOSES, THERMOMETERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY CANCEL all LETTERS, INSTRUMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, Persian or English, granted by me to Mr. KAIKUSROO MEHERBAN IRANI.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANI.
Yezd, 24th November, 1885.

NOTICE.

POONA SKY RACES.

THERE will be two days Sky Races at Poona on the 21st and 22nd of January. A prospectus can be obtained on application to

J. HANWELL R. A.,
Honorary Secretary, The Club, Poona.

PURE HOLTA TEAS
FOR GUJERAT AND KATTYWAR.

MANOCKJI JAMSHEDJI AND CO., have been appointed Sole Agents for the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, for Baroda and District.

The CHOICE SPRING-CROP TEAS of this Company's CELEBRATED Gardens can ONLY be procured from their Establishment in Camp, Baroda, and Residents, Messes, and Clubs in Gujerat and Kattywar are respectfully solicited to send orders for Trial.

Prices are very moderate and Price-lists on application.

MANOCKJI JAMSHEDJI & Co.,
Sole Agents, Camp, Baroda.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch, and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
PIGOU, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale Rate of Rs. 45 per 25 lbs. case. Net Cash.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES

THE supreme excellence of this Spirit cannot fail to impress the most captious Critic. Its delicate homogeneous flavour and fragrance result from original fine quality perfected by the maturing influences of age; and will be pronounced without equal in any Scotch Whisky hitherto imported. A comparison is invited with the brands now in the market.

Per Dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY "LEVEE" THE GOVERNOR'S

DRESS HATS, Latest Shapes.		GLOVES AND TIES.	
Best Silk Plush, Extra quality	Rs. 14 to 16	White Kid	Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8
Best Opera, Self-Closing	,, 13	Light French Grey	,, ,, 2-8
Tall Drab, Fine Felt	,, 12 to 14	White Dress Ties	As 8
Tall Light Beaver, New Color	,, 14 to 16	Light ,, ,, (Silk)	Rs. 2-0
		Black Dress Ties	,, 1-8

CASH DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee—12½ *per cent.*

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... ,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... ,, 40	,, 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... ,, 45	,, 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.
THORPE AND CO.,

Have just landed the following new Goods:—

GLOVES, GLOVES!

Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	pair Rs.	2 0
Gent's Best White French	do	...	2 12
Gent's Lavender Best French	do	...	3 0
Gent's Gold Tan Fancy sewn	do	...	3 0
Gent's Military Doe or Buck Gloves		...	3 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Black Silk Hats, Latest shape	...	15 8
Tall Drab Shell, New Colour	...	10 8
Opera or Crush Hats	...	12 8

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	...Each 12 annas to	1 0
White Rich Satin Bows	...	1 12
Lavender Silk Bows	...	2 0
Best White Scotch Cambric Ties, each 8 annas	per doz ...	5 0
Black Satin or Silk Dress Ties	1-8 to ...	2 0
Windsor's Scarves, Cream, Fawn, Navy Blue, Maroon, all the leading colours	Each ..	3 0
Pin Scarves, White Cream, and all the leading colours.	...	2 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun Silk Embroidered	...per pair	4 8
Maroon, Navy and Crimson	.. ,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes	... ,,	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	... ,,	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	... ,,	10 8
Hoven's Patent Sox Suspenders	... ,,	1 4

THORPE & CO.
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BEG respectfully to draw attention to their entirely new stock of fashionable JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, for which their Firm has been so many years so favourably known.

The largest and finest stock of DIAMOND ORNAMENTS and other GEM JEWELLERY, in value over SIX LAKHS of RUPEES, is now on view at Messrs. MARCKS and Co.'s, Jewellers, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay, and which, owing to the depression of trade at home, is offered at exceptionally low prices.

Everybody and all are invited, and should embrace the opportunity of making an advantageous purchase.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
43, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL STORES,

Church-gate-street, Fort, BOMBAY, AND East-street, POONA,

BEG to announce the arrival of a miscellaneous assortment of Goods, all of latest design, and from the best European Houses, and to which we respectfully invite attention.

AIR-GUNS.	MUSICAL BOXES.
AQUARIUMS.	PICNIC AND TIFFIN BASKETS.
BADMINTON SETS, BATS, &c.	VIOLINS AND ALL ACCESSORIES.
CONJURING TRICKS.	MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
CHEAVIN'S WATER-FILTERS.	WRITING-CASES AND CABINETS.
FANCY INKSTANDS.	LAWN-TENNIS KIT.
GLASS CENTRE PIECES.	CROQUET SETS, COMPLETE.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF CASES	SHUTTLECOCKS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS AND LIQUEURS.

OUTSTATION ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY. [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND
LAMP POSTS	GATES	GENERAL CASTINGS.
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SUBSCRIPTION SEASON, 1886.

Lessee & Manager ... Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY
Captain HENRY MORLAND.
Colonel EMART, R. A.
EUFNZI WALTON, Esqs. C. E.
H. M. PHIPSON, Esq.

THE GAIETY COMPANY,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
SATURDAY, 9th JANUARY
W. S. GILBERT'S FAIRY COMEDY,
THE PALACE OF TRUTH.

Boxes and Stalls will be booked, and Subscriptions received by Soundy & Co, Ld., where the plan of the Theatre may be seen.

WE hereby notify that we have TRANSFERRED the HEAD QUARTERS of our firm from Madras to Bombay.

ROBERT NIXON & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "ESCALONA," arrived on 30th December 1885, are hereby requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo at once, failing which it will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO of TIMBER ex s.s. "AYRSHIRE" from Moulmein are requested to present their bills of lading at the office of Messrs. Chrsetjee Muncherjee Sons, Dubashes, Apollo-street, for the signature of the undersigned, when delivery orders will be granted,

JAMES R. STEWARD,
s.s. Ayrshire.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1886.

THE s.s. "FLAMSTEED has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Lighter boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Messrs.'s Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1886.

CHUBB'S SAFES.
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Locks and Pad Locks at 10 as. a shilling.
Safes and Boxes at 12 as. a shilling.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
CHUBB'S LOCKS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have SOLD the business of a BOOKSELLER and NEWSPAPER AGENT, which my late husband HORMUSJI SORABJI carried on in his lifetime, and which, after his death, was continued by me as Administratrix of his Estate, unto Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI BANAJI and JAMSETJI RUTTONJI BILLIMORIA, who are now the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the said business and of the good-will thereof.

The mark ☞ of MHERBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late Hormusji Sorabji Bookseller, deceased.

WANTED a few DETECTIVES to help our Special BARVATION officer, Lieut. H. M. Abud, in capturing the out-laws headed by Makranees. Apply personally with testimonials to—

Lieut. H. M. ABUD, Junagadh.
Our Agent MANSUKRAM SURYARAM, Esq.,
Girgaum China Bag, Bombay.
R. B. BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI, Nadiad.
Or, to
HARIDAS VIHARIDAS,
Divan, Junagadh State, (Kathiawad).

Divan Office, Junagadh, 25th December, 1885.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 5th January, 1886, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS consisting of Tobacco, Deal Planks, Rice, Wines and Spirits, Salt, Matches, Acids, Bundles and Bars Iron, Kegs Paint, Empty Drums, Candles, Glassware, Hard ware, Plates Spelter, Tin Slabs, Case Jalee Rect Colours, Wire Lead, Tarred Rope, Cheroots, Raw Cotton, Cotton Piece-goods, marble slabs, kegs nails, Fancy Globes, kegs steel, Bales Kusmus rope, Card, Clothing Boots, piece-goods 12 Casks Card wire, 7 cds Chalres Watch Keys and various other articles.

The sale will commence at 1 p. m. A deposit of 52 per cent. to be paid when the lotes are Knocked down and the goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale; failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 26th December, 1885.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A PAIR of well matched iron grey Arab PONIES, quiet in harness.

Just received per s.s. Bokhara a few single and double sets of English HARNESS, plated and brass mounted.

Also a set of four-in-hand HARNESS, plated S. on G.S. wire furniture, plated all over harness complete, by Anselm Parker.

For sale, the property of a gentleman.

A Chestnut Arab COB, up to weight, both ridden and driven by the owner, age 8 years, believed to be sound.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

DIARIES! DIARIES!!
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.
OFFICE DIARIES,
POCKET DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACS, AND ANNUALS.

	Rs.	a.
GRAPHIC Xmas Number with coloured plate	1	0
TRUTH Christmas Number	1	0
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC	0	10
DEFEATED (Beeton's Xmas No)	0	10
SOCIETY Xmas No.	0	6
SUNDAY MAGAZINE Xmas No.	0	6
THEATRE ANNUAL	1	10
BOW BELLS Xmas No	1	8
MYRAS JOURNAL Xmas No	1	0
LADIES' GAZETTE of Fashion Xmas No	1	0
FUN ALMANAC	0	4
BROTHER of the SHADOW (Routledge's Xmas Annual)	Rs. 1	0
HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL	0	10
SLINGS AND ARROWS, (Arrowsmith's Xmas Annual	0	10
NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1887	2	0
WINTER BLOSSOMS (Little Folks Annual)	0	8
BELGRAVIA ANNUAL	0	10
HARPER'S MAGAZINE Xmas No	1	0
QUEEN ALMANAC	0	10
TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE Xmas No.	0	10
WORLD Xmas No	1	0
IN QUARTERS (Winter's Annual)	0	10
GENTLEMAN'S ANNUAL Xmas No.	0	10
GIRL'S OWN PAPER Xmas No	0	6
BOY'S OWN PAPER Xmas No.	0	6
SANTA CLAUS Xmas No.	1	0
FATHER CHRISTMAS	1	0
EVE AT THE WHEEL (Fenn's Xmas Annual)	0	10
QUINN'S XMAS NUMBER	1	6
KATE GREENAWAY'S ALMANAC, Re. 1	0	10
GOLDEN FLOOD (Grant's Xmas Number)	0	10
CHATTER-BOX for 1885	3	4
EVERY GIRL'S ANNUAL for 1886	3	12
EVERY BOY'S ANNUAL for 1886		12
LITTLE FOLKS		4
LITTLE WIDE AWAKE		4
ZADKIELS ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS for 1886		8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID OAK.—Frankie Ardeseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Oak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil lines, Poona, comfortable OAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

SUNSHADES! UMBRELLAS! In Silk, Marino and Alpacca, from Rs. 1-8, cheapest ever offered. Entirely new stock to hand.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TABLE ORNAMENT.—Choice samples to select from. Price from annas 6 each. Flower vases, Centre pieces, Wall brackets, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALBUMS, from annas 8 each. Scrap books, from annas 2. Scrap pictures, from 6 pies. Plush blotters, Children's writing desk, &c., very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PHOTO FRAMES, from annas 2 each; Plush Frames, from annas 4; Wooden Gilt, from annas 3; Fancy Companion, Hand Bags, Purses, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEEDLE CASES—See our new and novel stock of these fancy and cheap presents. Each box warranted to contain 4 doz. needles. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TOYS! TOYS! in great variety, Fancy Presents, to suit Boys and Girls of all ages and at very Cheap Prices. Great variety to select from.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

USEFUL ARTICLES.—Galvanized Soup Dishes, annas 7 each; Washing Basin, annas 6 each; wire-bound Knife Baskets, Rs. 1-14. Other useful household requisites, very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SILKS! SILKS!—Arsetne, CREWEL, Felesilie, Embroidery and knittings; also Chinese transfer patterns of slippers, borders, cushions, &c., &c. Prices moderate.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate Street.

NATIVE ARTS POTTERY WORKS—The first kind of the New Year on view, Wonderland School of Arts, Esplanade.

FOR SALE, a brace of prize bred and game FOX TERRIERS. Pedigrees with them. Apply, Capt. DRYDEN, 38 Rosario, Prince's Dock.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, well-furnished and in working order, for sale, Apollo House, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, on view at any time.

ASPARAGUS by Bosch Barnevity and Co., FOR SALE a few cases, at Rs. 18 a dozen tins of ½ to special terms to Clubs. Apply C. FLEMMING and Co., Meigwstreet.

STRAYED YESTERDAY from Mr. Alex. McKenzie, Byculla Saw Mills, a FOX TERRIER DOG, with Collar and Name I. C. Stuart. A reward for returning it.

JUST RECEIVED, good Single and Double Terai Hats, suitable for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 4 to 7-8 cash only. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Meadows and Hamam Streets.

THIS WEEK we have laid out for inspection our New and magnificent stock of French Cashmeres for Carniors. Patterns free on application.—CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Fort.

SCHAFFER and BUDENBERGS STEAM and hydraulic GAUGES of all sizes, also Pulsometers in stock. Apply to C. Flemming and Co., 12, Medow Street.

NURSE WANTED for Up-country. A young person who can undertake the care of three little children, and able to teach them, and do needle-work. Apply to ROGERS & Co.

TRICYCLES.—With ball bearings, double driver patent brake, and all the latest improvements, screwed and nuited spokes, plated parts, &c., with implements complete. Price, Rs. 270.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell and Co., Melbourne. Claret (3 qualities), Hermitage, Carbinet, fruity wine for invalids, Chablis, Hochheimer, Constantia (sweet). WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very desirable two-storied HOUSE, and a very commodious SHOP, in Church-gate-street, at present occupied by Messrs. MARCUS & Co. A commodious BUNGALOW, with a stable at Lower Colaba. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

WHITE KID GLOVES, SOFT and FRESH, 2 Buttons, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-12. Lavendar, 2 Buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.

THORPE & Co.,
Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED A HARNESS COB, about 14 hands, must be free mover, quite, and sound. Apply to STUD GROOM, Government house.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGE finer quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—PHIPSON & Co., are the Wholesale Agents for the GLAISDALE ESTATE, COONOOR. 9 lbs. Sample Tins, Rs. 6-4.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 46 Medow-street.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR, By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments, cutlery, and crockery. Prices cheap.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours 39min. 56secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 25. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £349,974-10-10 stg.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons eleganlly fitted up.

JUST UNPACKED large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities, Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

COME AND SEE new arrivals of Fancy Tweeds, latest fashions, Gents' Hats, Shirts and material for coating for Xmas season at new premises of Hajee Ebram Brothers, opposite Crawford Market.

GENTS PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London maker Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hurgovun Vanmalji & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 4, Meadow street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT, MINCE PIES, FANCY GOODS, BON BONS, CRACKERS, &c., at PEARSE'S.

NEW LAND TAX REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF IRON, &c.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., at the Carnac Bunder, No. 28, Metal Mart, by order of the owner, the following, viz.: round, flat angle, T, square and half round iron bars of sizes and sorts, nail-iron, hoop iron, plate and sheet iron, hammers, 28 and 56 lbs., weights, winches, gaiza-nized and iron screws, bolts, washers, rivets, springs, boiler tanks, waggon wheels, iron rails, spikes, pipes, tubes, anchors, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1886.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in Splendid and Elegant Gilt Black Frames.

By the best artists, without reserve.

ON MONDAY TUESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction-room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of 12 cases Oleographs, comprising following subjects:—

By the River, Sporting, Female Head, Popes, Good News, Flower Gatherers in the Snow Balling, Mary Queen of Scott, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hay Field, Wine Tester, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Breakfast Time, Courtship, Marriage, Prince and Princess of Wales, On the Rhine, Moss Rose and Primrose, Printer and Setter, Lake Seine, Gamblers at the Well, Madonna, Who Invited you, House of Lords and Commons, Return from Hunting Town, Country, Question of Love, Moonlight, &c, &c.

Now on view

S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 4th January, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

1 bale grey shirtings.
1 ,, ,, dhoties.
7 cases white mulls.
50 ,, each 3 dozen quarts Lager beer.
1 ,, red and blue prints.
4 ,, T. red scarves.
10 ,, each 4 doz. tins fresh lobsters.
2 ,, 13 rolls leather belting 1¼, 2, 2½ & 3 inches.
1 case 10 sets of tin boxes.
500 boxes turkish Hukwa.
6 Iron Bedsteads 6½ by 3 feet.
1 gold-hunting watch by Benson.
4 glass chandeliers each 4 lights.
3 Japanese tea services.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong built office shigram.
1 light serviceable brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST & 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sitaram—

200 superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society's premises, Girgaum, the handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Chappell & Co., a handsom- full-sized mahogany bagatelle table by Thurston with balls and cues complete, a Wheeler and Wilson's new sewing machine, a first-rate English 8-day clock, a handsome English-built open carriage convertible into sociable by E. Davis, 13 and 14, Long Acre, London, a handsome strong bay horse, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first rate oleographs and chromolithographs, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, choice plants in tubs and pots, a large collection of books, &c., the property of the late W. Pym, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, in Khetwady 8th Lane, without the Fort.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of ground with a pucka built 3 storied dwelling house standing thereon situate in Khetwady 8th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 139, and bounded on the west and south by the property of Jamsetjee Eduljee Tasjorwalla, on the north by the house of Suntojee Cullojee, and on the east by the Khetwady 8th Lane. The property yields a monthly rental of Rs. 75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th January, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE, of 109 SHARES of the New Dharumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Waljee Dharsey and on account and at the risk of Jakloondas Harkisondas, the following Shares:—10 Shares of the New Dharumsey Poonjabhoy S. and W. Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid on the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Lagoo Khanderao Narsondas, executor under the last will and testament of the late Bhunasri Sewdas Purshotamdas, the following valuable landed properties—

AT 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being the portion of an cart called or known by the name of Gudga, belonging to Parandar Suddashew Vishwanath Dhoorundhur, containing by admeasurement 411 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow and chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 52 and 53, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Mahim, in Lohar Chawl Street, on the north side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants, and bounded as follows: on the east by the passage, on the west by the property of Saloo, woman, on the north partly by the vacant ground belonging to the said Fazandar and partly by the property of Hapoo Ramaswami, and on the south by the aforesaid Lohar Chawl Street.

AT 4-30 P.M.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of foras old salt batty grounds of 11 fields, with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jadeswar at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, bounded and contained as follows: on the east by the Railway line or Mahim station, outside the Fort, in India district of Mandvie in Bombay, containing by the sub-... No 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite admeasurement... of the Collector of Land Revenue under for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons tered in the books ... or's No 13,016 and new survey No. elegantly fitted up. No. 311 and new Collector's ... granted by Her Majesty's Decree 1-201, and bounded on the ... the east of Vithoba Pay, ground, on the west formerly of ... on the north by the and now by the aforesaid railway ... and on the south batty ground of Ignasius Pascoal Quiny, ... Joseph by the batty ground of John, widow of the ... the Notary, and the same have been in the possession ... said mortgagor and used by his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK POSTS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sitaram

Ex. s.s. "Clyde."

100 tons superior teak posts and scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst. sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kushroo Lodge, Cumballa-road, Byculla, close to H. H. Aga Ali Shah's bungalow the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging chandeliers, wall shades, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior brass and iron bedsteads, &c., &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th January, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of English-built carriages, just landed ex s.s. Umbroto Arbib.

On MONDAY, the 11th inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following English-built carriages:—

1 new small canoe landau with patent hood by ... Co., of Brighton, painted and lined blue, patent axles and lamps.

1 miniature canoe landau by Allen, of Long Acre, patent hood, painted and lined brown, patent axle and lamps.

1 light Stanhope phaeton, painted lake, lined brown, patent axle and lamps.

1 village cart varnished wood, lined drab, patent axles.

1 miniature circular glass-fronted double-seated brougham, by "Kings" of long hall, painted and lined green, patent axles and lamps.

1 glass-fronted circular double-seated brougham, painted and lined blue, pole, shafts, patent axles and lamps.

The carriages are now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th January, 1886.

MUDIE'S
SELECT LIBRARY, LONDON.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKS.

i. MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS BOOKS.
All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.

ii. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS NEWLY AND STRONGLY BOUND.
In Half Roan, Half Persian, or Half Calf.

iii. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS BY POPULAR NOVELISTS & OTHERS.
In Sets, all Half Bound, for Public Institutions, &c.

iv. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN ALL SORTS OF ORNAMENTAL BINDINGS.
For Presents, Prizes, and Private Libraries.
ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,
NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Messrs. A. FRANCKE and L. AEPPLI to sign our firm jointly per procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st January, 1886.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM R. MOSSE MACDONALD is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1886.

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firms here and China from THIS DATE.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED to Mr. JACOB ABRAHAM NATHAN to SIGN the name of our firm here per procuration has THIS DAY been CANCELLED.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 30th Dec., 1885.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

THE object of this School is to provide female children, Christian and non-Christian, with a sound and liberal education, and to prepare them systematically for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

Students preparing for the Matriculation Examination are requested to join it as soon as possible.

The School will re-open D. V., WEDNESDAY, January 6th.

Reference to the

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE PEEROO MAHOMED OIL MILLS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of the COMPANY'S MILL at Valpakhadi, Byculla. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of F. W. Shallis, Esq., Consulting Engineer, No. 11, Hummum-street.

Tenders will be received at our office No. 6, Hornby Row, up to 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 5th January, 1886.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tenders.

For further particulars apply to

GLADE & CO.,
General Managers.

Bombay, 23rd Dec., 1885.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon of MONDAY, the 18th January, 1886, for the supply, during the official year 1887-88, of certain articles hitherto obtained from England but now required of local manufacture or indigenous origin.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms obtainable, on application at the Clothing Agency, where a list of the several articles required with their present Government Rates may also be had.

For further particulars, *Vide Fort St. George Gazette* of 4th November, 1885, Part II, Pages 1487 to 1489.

A. T. SEARLE, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Madras, 9th November, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma, for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN PATERSON, SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE FIRM OF ROBERTS & CO.,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, COCANADA.

ALL Persons having claims upon the above Estate or (as at this date) upon the Firm of Roberts and Co. are requested to submit their claims to the undersigned before the 31st January, 1886, and Notice is hereby given that after that date no such claims shall be entertained.

Persons indebted to the late John Paterson or (as at this date) to the Firm of Roberts and Co., are requested to remit to the undersigned the amounts due before the 31st January, 1886,

As MACNAB,
Administrator of the Estate of John Paterson, deceased.
Cocanada, 1st December, 1885.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; per mail, Rs. 10; Examination and Report on Conveyances, sale, Rs. 50 per mail, Rs. 100; Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to saddle and harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London:
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.: HOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARRIE Co.; DE SEALS and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any NATIVE LANGUAGES,

of the ... which Railway Stations present as a means of ... demonstrated in England before the public have ... which is made by land by the extensive use ... small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boar not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 p month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
8, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly	Per doz. Qts.	12	13
	Do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	14	15
	St. Estèphe	Per 1 doz. Qts.	14	15
	1878 Chateau Larose	Per doz Qts.	22	24
HOCK	Hochheimer	,, ,,	24	26
	Rudesheimer Berg	,, ,,	28	31
MOSELLE	Moselblumchen	,, ,,	14	15
	Graacher	,, ,,	16	17
	Piesporter	,, ,,	18	20
	Bancastler	,, ,,	20	22
GIN	Danish Gin per case of 12 flasks		14	15

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Council Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 2nd:—Ayrshire (s), from Mouimein. Yesterday:—Sophia Joakim, from Mauritius; Hercules (s), London; Calder (s), Busreh; Cascapedia (s), and Nurjehan (s), Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 2nd:—Amphitrite (s), for Trieste.

FAIR.—The annual fair at the Kalbadevie Hindoo Temple, Kalbadevie-road, will be held this afternoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rosario entered the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Serapis and Flamsteed on Saturday. The s.s. Sumatra left it on Thursday, and the s.s. Ravenna and Bosphorus on Friday.

LECTURE.—Pandit Satymand Agnihotre well-known Brahmo missionary of Lahore will deliver an address in Hindoo on "Religion Life" at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir Orgaum, at 6 p.m. to-day. The public are invited to attend.

ACCIDENT.—Rama Crisna Pattodoo, a labourer employed at the Prince's lock extension works, on Friday last, while seated in a truck, accidentally fell out, and fractured his left arm. He is now under treatment, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FOUND.—A pocket of currency notes, to the value of Rs. 70 was found lying on the road at Sarang Street, on Friday last by a Hindoo named Poorunthai. The same has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mrs. A. B. Niven, residing at Parell, has reported to the police, that she had dropped from her person on Monday last, a gold brooch set with a tiger's claw, valued at Rs. 300. The lady offers a reward of Rs. 10 to the finder on its recovery.

REPORTED THEFT.—Surgeon [illegible]eane residing at the Officers' Sanatarium, Colaba, has reported to the police, the theft of two pairs of blue surge trowsers, and a jacke valued collectively at Rs. 80; from his room some time during last Thursday night.

UNNECESSARY DELAY.—A correspondent writes to complain of the inconvenient and unnecessary delay which is experienced at the Nesbit Lane levelcrossing. On a reat occasion the gates were kept closed for fully twve minutes, and this was by no means an exceptional instance.

HOUSEBREAKING AN THEFT.—Goalabrai Moogoottam, a mehta resicg at Cavel Street, reports that his house was broln into during his absence from home, on Thursday last, and property consisting of gold rings, wring apparel and cash of the collective value of Rs. 91, was stolen from a cupboard that was fand broken open. Police inquiries are in progres.

FRAUDULENT POSSESION OF PROPERTY.—Rungi, woman, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of having in her possession a silver watch valued Rs. 30 reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how she ame by the same she was fined Rs. 30 or in deault to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST SERVATS.—Rama Gopal and Raghoo Goonajee, the groon and coachman in the service of Mr. F. D. Spencer, Clerk of the Small Causes Court, were on Sunday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—prisoner No. 1 of stealing two steel bits and one horse-brush, valued Rs. 3, and No 2 with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the said stolen property knowing the same to be stolen—the property of their master. They were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Dadar on view of the body of Bapoo Crushna, aged 70 years. Deceased was a labourer in the employ of Sorabjee Nanabhoy, a contractor. On Saturday forenoon, while walking on the down-line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and while attempting to cross the line at a culvert by the Dadur Junction, was knocked down and run-over by a down local train and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Rama Jakia, aged 30 years. Deceased was a native of Panwell, where he sustained a fracture to his left leg and received other internal injuries, by his having been knocked down and trampled over by a runaway bullock. He was removed to the hospital, where he died from its effects, four hours after his admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

INJUDICIOUS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—On Saturday last, about noon, Mrs. Pake, the wife of Mr. Pake, the foreman in the workshop at the Government Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, took up a parlour-pistol, not knowing it was loaded and aimed it at her tutler, named Jogee Hurry, who was then in the kitchen grinding curry-stuff. The pistol happend to go off and the bullet with which it was loded struck him on the right side; the bullet penetrated about 6 inches away from the spine in an obliques direction and was lodged in the muscles. A surgeon doctor was called in, who made incisions but failed to extract the bullet. The man was then removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospit, and Mr. Easdon, the House-Surgeon to the Hospital, removed the bullet. The patient is, at preent, progressing favourably.

A EUROPEAN [illegible]ER.—Joseph Hahlen, a foreigner descried as [illegible]ter, was on Saturday convicted by M. Dosab[illegible] Framjee upon three separate charges of the [illegible]. December last and old chat[illegible]—First that he on the 5th of the collect[illegible]imitated theft of a silver watch Dr. Rihard W[illegible]d case of surgical instruments gun, secondly[illegible]alue of Rs. 125, the property of last committed [illegible]er from his residence at Mazafrom the Y.[illegible]at he on the 20th December Bunder, the [illegible]of a time-piece valued Rs. 30 Association. [illegible]C. Association Rooms, Apollo-[illegible]erty of the Committee of that last [illegible]dly that on the 20th December value Rs. [illegible] the property of Mr. John Spinny from [illegible] residence in the Fort. As regards the at[illegible]st charge of theft the accused it appears, occ[illegible]date in question, was engaged by Dol[illegible]gner to paint a picture at his hase; on[illegible]same date, Dr. Wagner missed the wtch and [illegible]ain and the case of surgical instruments fro[illegible] his premises, and reported the matte to the [illegible], but did not then suspect the accusd but at [illegible]equently the property was traced by the polic[illegible]n the possession of the accused. In be said [illegible]charge on the date in question the [illegible]accused was in the rooms of the Young [illegible]n's Christian Association, pretending to be [illegible] cigar merchant, and offering for sale cigars a[illegible] cheap rate and presenting a musbr box of [illegible]igars, which he had evidently the same dad[illegible] stolen from the residence of Mr. Spinner, [illegible]little before entering the Associatious rooms. [illegible]this instance the time piece was missed soon af[illegible]e the accused had left the premises and he was es[illegible]ted to have commited the theft; Mr. inspector [illegible]e. Bermott who was instituting inqeries into [illegible]e case, arrested the accused, and discverd tha[illegible] had committed the three thefts, and he also [illegible]succeeded in recovering the stolen property from [illegible]the parties to whom the culprit had dispred of th[illegible]m. The accused pleaded guilty to the three chas[illegible]es. He was sentenced to an accumulated term [illegible]of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Gener[illegible]	Meeting.....February	9.
Rega[illegible]	,,	15.
do[illegible]	,,	18.
do	and Ladies Luncheon ,,	20.
Rega[illegible]	Ball ,,	22.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE pr[illegible]pects of a successful theatrical season in Bombay [illegible] improving. At a meeting held of the committe[illegible]held at the office of Messrs Soundy and Co. Limi[illegible]d, on Friday, a resolution was passed that "[illegible]e opinion of Committee, the scheme proposed [illegible]y Mr. Mehta is one fully deserving the support [illegible]the public." The Company will consist of at le[illegible]6 Ladies and 6 Gentlemen with an efficient [illegible]rchestra under a competent European Director [illegible]Music. The following are the names of peformes[illegible]:—Miss Louise Crawford, Mrs. Norville, Miss Em[illegible]a Markham, Miss Laura Vernon, Miss Minnie [illegible]erson, Miss May Anderson, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. [illegible]erson, Mr. Vane, Mr. S. Levy, Mr. Marcar, Mr. And[illegible]son.

The Subscription Season to be 8 weeks comencing January [illegible]th. The Boxes to hold 4 persons (transferable) to be Rs. 160 and Orchestra Stalls (not transferable) Rs. 50 for 16 performances. The 8 fixed Subscription nights to be Wednesday in each week, the other Subscription tickets to be available to any night during the season except on Saturdays (after the first night). The opening night will be Saturday January 9th *on which Saturday only the Subscribers extra tickets will be available.* The open[illegible]ng piece will be W. S. Gilbert's Fairy Comedy "The Palace of Truth" to be followed by, on Wednesday January 13 (the first regular Subscription night) its Popular Burlesque "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" to be followed by Gilbert and Sullivan's Opera Bouffe "The Mikado." The Proprietor of Le Theatre, undertakes to put the Theatre and Furniture in good condition. The Committee will undertake to retain sufficient of the Subscription money as a security for the due fulfilment of the arrangements proposed. Boxes and Stalls will be booked, and Subscriptions received by Soundy & Co. Ld., where the plan of the Theatre may be seen.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF HYDERABAD.

FOR the first time in the history of Hyderabad, an annual report on the administration of justice has been published. It is compiled by Mr. Mehdi Hassan, Chief Justice of H. H. the Nizam's High Court. The report is very admirably drawn up, and forms an interesting as well as useful volume; that part of it which treats of the history of the Judicial Department is the one that commands special attention. Mr. Hassan seems to have devoted much care to the collecting of his materials with the result, that we have a graphic and clearly written account of all the reforms instituted within the last fifty years, in the method of administering justice in the Nizam's dominions. We propose to give a short resume of this part of the report, and so well is it written, that we will use the very language of the report, wherever we can do so. Mr. Hassan in his introductory remarks says that he proposes to note, first, the gradual changes that have from time to time been introduced, prior to 1853 A. D., the year in which Sir Salar Jung took over the reins of Government; second, to mark the steady advance that was made, during his tenure of office; and third, to continue the review to 1884. A. D., the year in which the High Court was founded.

Before a regular Judicial system was introduced into Hyderabad, an officer styled the Subah, held the chief judicial power. He decided all civil suits, while the chief criminal cases were tried by the Kotwal. Officers styled Amildars administered justice in the districts, and they were assisted by Kazis in all cases relating to Mahomedans. Cases in which Hindus were concerned were usually decided by Punchayets. All the courts delivered oral judgments only, and no appeals against their decisions were permitted. These judgments were necessarily but little respected. In the districts, merchants were allowed to take the law into their own hands to enforce payment of debts, but any one who could command influence of any kind was generally able to evade justice. Dacoity flourished and the offenders when apprehended, escaped by paying a fine. District officers had often to pay a sort of black-mail to the dacoits, in their district. In 1821 A. D. Nawab Moonеer-ul Mulk Bahadur, the then Prime Minister, founded the first Civil Court in the city. In 1838 Raja Chandu Lal introduced the next reform in the shape of a criminal court. An experienced Moulvi from the north presided over it, and through his instrumentality, for the first time in Hyderabad history, a set of rules of procedure for the guidance of the law courts were drafted out. But these Adalats, as they were called, were not courts in the real sense of the word. The officers in charge had simply to lay all cases before the minister, and receive his orders thereon. The next change of importance took place in 1845 A.D. when Nawab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the then Prime Minister, increased the power of the city civil court, and also extended the administration of justice to the districts by appointing munsits, District Judges who were vested with both civil and criminal powers. He also ordered that no court be authorised to allow more than one per cent interest. The foundation of an office for receiving petitions was the next measure. This ultimately developed into the City Small Cause Court. It is strange to say that during all this period, no revenue accrued to the state from the Judicial Department, but there was large expenditure and but little corresponding gain. "There were no rules or regulations to guide and restrict Judicial officers in the discharge of their duties, nor was there even any difference between civil and criminal cases. The Prime Minister was in reality the Judge, as all decisions in civil or military cases could always be, and usually were submitted to him through the office for petitions above referred to."

When Sir Salar Jung assumed office there was great confusion in every department. His first measure was to divest himself of all Judicial power, "rightly concluding that the public would have greater facilities afforded them, of speedy settlements of cases, if they could appeal from justice to a duly authorized court, than if their cases had to await the leisure moments of a Prime Minister whose time and thoughts were absorbed in the multifarious duties of his office." He then commenced instituting a series of reforms of which but very brief mention can be made here. His first care was to establish "a new court with such a designation as would instil confidence as well as command respect" The King's court (Adalat-i-Padshahi) was thus created. The officer who presided over this court was vested with such powers that the minister's sanction was necessary only in such sentences as related to capital punishment or imprisonment for life. The court was soon afterwards empowered to execute its own decrees. A curtailment of the city Kotwal's power was then found necessary and new rules were framed about the imprisonment and trial of prisoners. In 1861 a successful attempt was made to fix and define the powers of judicial officers. The next year it was resolved to introduce a thorough system of supervision, and a Secretary was appointed for the Judicial Department. This was the thin end of the wedge, and was instrumental in breaking through all barriers of opposition. For a post like this, much depended upon the individuality of the person who occupied it and it speaks greatly to the credit of the sagacity of the late Minister that he selected the right men for this and all other important Judicial posts. In 1864, principally owing to the exertion of Moulvi Mooid-ud-deen-Khan, the new judicial Secretary, the country was divided into Districts and District officers vested with both civil and criminal powers were appointed. About this time the British Resident was also vested with certain judicial powers within the Residency limits. In 1869, another change was made by the appointment of a new Judicial minister. The next important step was the foundation of an Appellate Court in 1872; two years later the decisions of this court were ordered to be considered final. Amongst the various reforms introduced about this time were the following. Rules were issued for the taking of depositions and for the arrangement of records. The King's court was abolished and the powers of the Dewani extended. The Department for the execution of decrees was closed, and each court empowered to execute its own decrees. At the same time the powers of various Indian grades of all the city courts re-organized. This necessitated the creation of a High Court, consisting of a bench of five judges. In 1875 Munshi Fida Hoossein Khan, an Oudh pleader, was sent for and employed to frame rules and regulations for the working of the Judicial Department. With the appointment of a new Judicial Secretary, Moulvi Mushtah Hoossein, now better known as Nawab Intesai Jung, there commenced a new era in the judicial history of the Nizam's dominions. "His endeavours raised the moral tone of the courts of justice, and his representations to Government secured for them that freedom of action which was necessary for their successful working, but which had hitherto been denied them. Mr. H. E. Trevor, to whom was entrusted the task of continuing Fida Hoossein Khan's work after his death, was soon afterwards placed in charge of the Suburban Court founded about that time. Some minor changes took place, both in the jurisdiction of the different courts and in the person of the officers in charge of them. But a more important one was the amalgamation of the Superior Civil and Criminal courts with the High Court. This necessitated the appointment of two other judges for disposing of the extra work. No changes now took place till 1880, when the late minister made some further proposals for reform, but before he could put these into force, he died. It is now a matter of history that the year which followed his death was one of disquietude, and not favourable to reforms of any kind. After His Highness the Nizam took the reins of Government into his own hands matters settled down into their old groove, and the son of the late minister carried on the Government on the lines laid down by his father. Hafiz Abdul Kareem a man of experience from Upper India was sent for, and appointed Chief Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Hassan, second judge. Other equally valuable nominations were also made. In January 1885, the High Court was vested with full powers, but Mr. Abdul Kareem died soon afterwards, and it fell to the lot of Mr. Hassan to carry out in detail the whole scheme of judicial organization then under contemplation.

The first work undertaken by the High Court after being vested with full powers was the re-organization of the Judicial section of the Western Division. The court then turned to other points that demanded its attention. It was found that a code of procedure was wanted very badly, and that no rules existed for the arrangement of records, while depositions were recorded in a very irregular manner. The Court-files were found to be in a very unsatisfactory state. Several of the courts were lamentably ignorant of the rules regarding the framing of issues, and the recording of evidence. The Chief Justice therefore issued a circular prescribing complete rules of procedure for all the courts, "which were mainly based on the Civil Procedure Code of British India, but embodied such necessary alterations and amendments as tended to render it suitable to local requirements. Arrangements were, at the same time made for the supervision of the working of the lower courts. Several useful orders were issued to regulate the trial of criminal cases. It was further prescribed that all judicial officers should pass an examination in the vernacular of their districts. The inspection of subordinate courts by all divisional and district judges was ordered. Finally an examination for pleaders was instituted, and a law-library established for their special benefit. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable any one to judge whether all these reforms are effective, but that they should be suggested and tried to be enforced speaks sufficiently for the energy of the new chief justice. In concluding the historical part of his report, Mr. Hassan makes several valuable suggestions for reform, which if acted upon by his Government ought to be greatly beneficial to the state which he sewer.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL CONGRESS.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this conference. It will promote personal intimacy and friendship among all the more earnest workers in our country's cause in all parts of the empire. It will remove by direct friendly personal intercourse all possible race, creed or provincial prejudices amongst all lovers of our country, and develop sentiments of natural unity. We shall now have an authoritative record of the matured opinions of the educated classes in India on the most important and pressing questions of the day.—*The Kanarese News* (Bombay). We think this was the first time, in the history of India, that the accepted leaders of Native Opinion met on a common platform to discuss political questions affecting this country. We think Bombay is regaining her good name in connection with political advancement. The proceedings of the congress distinctly make certain demands which of course cannot be and will not be complied with at once at first, but by time we shall see that the advantages to the country from the united action of the representatives will be lasting and substantial. Some writers attempt to cast ridicule on the proceedings of the congress, but they may just as well try to stop the flow of a stream for what is inevitable must happen. To exactly know what the native population thinks and feels on a certain question is advantageous to both the ruler and the ruled.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE *Indian Spectator* says that the proceedings of the congress constitute a record of the most brilliant achievement of British rule in India. In the dawn of a New India, from the point of view of the politician, the harbinger of indirect, if not direct representation. This glorious result was possible only under British auspices. When it becomes a consummation in the practical sense, whether its operations are confined to politics and to politics alone, whether it sensibly affects the progress of the masses, whether, in brief, this national movement is to lead to a popular upheaval generally, is a question on which there may be room for difference of opinion. But one thing is certain—and on that we heartily congratulate the leaders of Native public opinion and those truly enlightened sons of England who have contributed so largely to moulding the indigenous public opinion—namely, that representative government in India is the watchword of the political battles of the near future. Altogether it was the most successful demonstration of political activity that India has witnessed since she awoke to a consciousness of her position under the most benevolent and sympathetic of rulers. What might convince the more diffident spectator as to the healthy character of the movement was the anxiety of every one of the speakers not to embarrass the authorities. The benefits derived from India's connection with England were cordially and repeatedly knowledged. The connection itself was never deprecated even by so much as implication, the spirit of criticism being loyal and honourable throughout. In fact, the several changes suggested more in order to confirm the hold of Great Britain on her remote dependency than to bring about a disruption of the tie which knits together the destinies of the two nations who, each of them would lose more by separation than they have gained by contact, in the onward march towards the goal which has the approval and sanction of all that is human and divine. From the standpoint of the constitutionalist, too, the National Congress of 1885 was an unqualified success. The unanimity on principles, on even on some of the more considerable details, was incomplete as it was intelligent.

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH.

In spite of a very general feeling against annexation, shared by some of the highest authorities in this country as well as in England, Burmah has at last become a part of the British Indian Empire. We cannot help thinking even now that a Conservative government would have been better; at any rate, the administration of the newly acquired territory might have been kept distinct, with more advantage, from the management of the affairs of the Empire itself. But since the despatch of the Ultimatum, circumstances seem to have worked against a happier solution of the difficulty to which the Viceroy has applied himself with a conscientious regard of his own wishes. The decision arrived at is unfortunate, so far as he is himself concerned. The sense of the country has been, and will always be, against it.—*Indian Spectator.*

Native Opinion says:—It is very probable that if the experiment be persevered in it may sooner or later end in the formation of a council of elders which might itself afford a safe start for a wider representation. It may be objected to the arrangement of this year that they were not effective enough in particulars especialy with regard to our own Presidency and it must be admitted that there were certain imperfections. But what of them. They were all such as, we think, could have been surmounted and would have been, but for the fact that the time was insufficient to allow of proper arrangements being made. A beginning has been made and we think what has been wanting this year will not be neglected the next.

THE *Maharatta* says:—In the absence of any information as to the particular reasons which induced the Viceroy and the advisers of Her Imperial Majesty to pronounce in favour of annexation, we have not the means to judge of the soundness of the decision. Apart from all these, one reason, which outweighs all other considerations, may have prevailed; and it is that Burma, directly under British rule, may make a better field for British enterprize, British trade, and British administrative genius than the same as a protectorate or as an independent State in alliance. There are others who think that, afraid of a Russian invasion of India by sea through the Pacific Ocean, England wanted to hold the keys of the Eastern shores of India into her hands and this she has succeeded in doing by annexing Burma. Either reason may be sound or unsound according as it is examined by an English or an Indian point of view. We have only to suggest that whatever the reason of annexation let the Burman Empire be kept distinctly apart from the Indian Empire and let it be made a British colony.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 19th of December there were 297 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 35·7 per thousand. During the previous week there were 294 deaths, and the death-rate was 35·6 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 50 from cholera, 100 from fevers, 17 from tetanus, and 9 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—1 Non-Asiatic, 6 Mixed Races, 205 Hindus, 76 Muhammedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week was 297, against 291 and 271 in the two preceding weeks, and 19 in excess over that of the corresponded week last year. But the number is less by 18 than the quinquennial mean. There was an increase of deaths from cholera during the week, viz., 59 against 35 and 43 in the two preceding weeks. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints was moderate. The general death-rate of the week was 35·7 per mille per annum.

MADRAS.

POLO IN MADRAS.—We are glad to see that polo has begun again on Wednesday. Messrs. Bagot and Murray played Messrs. A. B. Murray and Rees, with the result that the latter side got three goals to two of the former. Several players were unable to attend owing to the cricket and lawn-tennis matches; but we hope soon to see as good a game as was played here in former times. Monday next at 5 p.m. is fixed for another practice game. Good ponies are to be got in Madras if those interested in the game will look for them. In jutkas many such are to be found and in native livery stables like beasts abound which can be purchased for from Rs. 100 upwards. The Madras ground is one of the best in India, and it is a reflection of local sportsmen that so good a one is not regularly played upon. Later on, the game will not begin till 5-15 or 5-30 at the convenience of players, but men who come late can relieve one horse man, whose beasts are "done." Elsewhere, Bombay for instance, where the game is entirely supported by merchants men manage to get off by 5 p.m., and we suspect that they can here also. We hope that all sporting heads of firms and Madras is fortunate in possessing several such, will encourage their juniors to play. Sportsmen from other parts of India who see good raw material purchasable for an old song, pounding up and down the Mount Road in jutkas, are astonished that it is not utilized. It is commonly said that good ponies can be got at Bangalore, Secundrabad, Poona, but go there, and you will find as much trouble in getting ponies at those stations as here. A first class game cannot be got up straight off, but new ponies might be played, and tried in practice games, whereby their owners would have a look in, and ultimately a good game would be feasible. The expense of keeping up the ground here is trifling, and polo bills are just nothing. For a scratch game all the men who now play would be only too happy to welcome any beginner trying a new tat. Once set the polo ball a-rolling and it will not stop till regular play is established. Madras ought to have as good a team as the other Presidency towns, or as large military stations. The smaller community of Ootacamund, where the pony difficulty is far greater, has for several seasons past supported a very fair game.—*Mail.*

THE DEFEAT OF MR. SEYMOUR KEAY.

THE London correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—Poor Mr. Seymour Keay, having helped Mr. Firth with a very outspoken letter to crush his Conservative rival, seems to have got but a sorry return. Before Mr. Keay's own election, or rather rejection, came off, these worthies appear to have fallen out in regard to Mr. Keay's own career in India. The *Freeman's Journal* of December 9 has the following interesting little paragraph on this episode:—Mr. Gladstone would appear to have acted with undue haste in attributing the loss of the Newington seat to the fact of Sir William M'Arthur, the Whig candidate, having persisted in his opposition to the Radical candidate, Mr. Seymour Keay. According to a story now widely circulated, the defeat of Mr. Keay was the handiwork of the meddlesome and bumptious Mr. Bottomley Firth. This gentleman—who was himself defeated by a large majority in North Kensington—made certain disparaging representations respecting the career of Mr. Keay in India to the leading Liberals of Newington, with the effect, it is said, of determining them at all hazards to secure Mr. Keay's rejection. If this be so, Mr. Gladstone should apologise to Sir William M'Arthur with the same publicity as he denounced him, and then for his reprimand to Mr. Bottomley Firth. The action of the latter is still more curious and questionable, as he professes to be a Radical, and never wearies of advertising himself as the most strenuous assailant of the Corporation of which Sir William M'Aathur was one of the chosen champions. The delegates must have "let in" the unfourtunate Mr. Bottomley Firth for an enormous amount of expense; for they circulated several pamphlets to every one of the 8,000 and odd electors of North Kensington, and under the Corrupt Practices Act the expense of these pamphlets, together with postage, etc. must be charged in Mr. Firth's election effiedule. It has indeed been suggested that in their ignorance of the law, the delegates may have circulated this literature at the expense of the Associations by whom they were sent; and if this were so, there would be the amusing result that all parties concerned had rendered themselves liable to the pains and penalties of the law! Some of the pamphlets, the most scurrilous that were circulated in North Kensington, consisted of an odd collection of newspaper-cuttings in vilification of Sir Roper Lethbridge.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

THE report on public instruction in Bengal for the year 1884-85, although not so complete in one respect as it generally is, is a document of considerable interest. The defect is that, owing to the postponement till April of the University examinations, no complete account could be given of the progress of education in colleges and high schools. The published figures, however, show the progress made in education of all sorts to have been considerable, and that it was generally in the lower classes of education and in that of females: for the number of pupils in the colleges was only 2,779 as against 2,828 in the previous year, and in the High English schools there was also a decrease of a little over 200 scholars. In the middle class English schools the number of pupils increased from 44,177 to 46,186, while the number of schools increased from 655 to 709. In the middle class Vernacular schools there were 66,011 scholars as against 61,702, and the number of schools had risen to 1,140 as against 1,108. The number of pupils in the upper primary schools was 100,758 in 2,722 schools, as compared with 91,949 in 2,470 schools. The lower primary schools contained by far the largest number of pupils, and in these there were 62,893. The number of pupils, was 1,121,060 as compared with 61,236 schools, and 1,073,934 pupils in the previous year. The number of female pupils had increased from 34,877 to 44,112, and the number of schools from 1,820 to 2,354. The number of scholars in special schools had slightly fallen off; but altogether last year there were in the public institutions 1,442,141 pupils as compared with 1,367,381 in the previous years, whilst the number of schools had increased from 67,682 to 70,129. In private institutions there was a decrease in the number of schools from 2,573 to 2,512, but an increase in the number of pupils from 25,282 to 27,339. The expenditure of the department both from public and private sources was Rs. 78,15,000, of which the Government contributed Rs. 34,80,000, or very nearly the same as in the previous year, the increase being due to private contributions. The principal increase in Government expenditure has been in the high English schools maintained by Municipal Boards, and in all the lower primary schools, but in all the others schools it has decreased. There was very little change during the year in the relative proportion of students of different cates and creeds. About 78 per cent. of the pupils in Arts Colleges belong to the middle classes of society with incomes varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 a year. The Arts Colleges the proportion of pupils belonging to the richer classes was 12 per cent., and in the professional colleges 10 per cent., and these figures also are nearly the same year after year.

THE ROYAL PALACE AT MANDALAY.

THE correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes:—I should like now to describe to you the Palace. At the best it must be an imperfect description, for I don't think it possible for me to do justice to the task. Imagine then that you are standing within the high city walls, by the East-gate of the Palace, surrounded by a palisade of teak 15 feet high. The big wooden gates are open, and our guards and sentries may be seen at every important place; but right ahead the Hall of Audience is plainly visible, roughly speaking 800 yards away. Walking in through the first enclosure, containing only guard rooms, we enter the second, in which, there is a large space of ground now occupied by the 67th and 1st Pioneers, with some gunners; on the left a white-washed mausoleum-looking place, surrounded by a wooden railing, gilded doors at the top, and approached by some 30 steps. It has not yet been opened, but I believe there is a valuable image of Gautama in it. To the left of this, again, is the Golden Pagoda, a long and not very lofty building, covered with small pieces of glass in all shapes, let into a back ground of gilded work; it has a superb appearance with the sunlight upon it. Part of it is now used as a Garrison Prayer Room. Here also, in an inner padlocked room, is a large image of Gautama. King Theebaw erected it in memory of the priest who there educated him, and formerly lived in a small but over which this pagoda has been built. Opposite to it the Pioneers guard the south gate, and have their encampment. Here also Colonel Sladen sits in his office all day, arranging the affairs of the State. Small canals, two feet broad, intersect the ground at the base of these buildings, and most amusing it is to watch the servants with twine, hools, and bait catching small fish that, in some inexplicable way, manage to live there. To the right hand as you enter, living under the shade of large tents of canvas. In front of their tent, and railed off under a guard, are boxes of treasure and elephants' tusks. Here also is a very high tower, on the top of which is a huge tom-tom and bell. Six times a day two palace servants ascend, and one strikes the drum with slow and measured beat, the other the bell, alternately, 10, 20, 30, and 60 times. The sound may be heard far out in the city; after which they shakkach, or bow to all four quarters of the palace.

Farther to the right a range of offices, first a printing office, with all sorts, of modern machines, no end of type, papers, and books lying about in sweet confusion. Then a teak-wood building (now turned into a Post Office) crammed full of images; a noticeable feature is their being all mounted, on peacocks, goats, elephants, deer, dragons, mice, cocks, ducks, and bullocks. Some of the images are four-headed; others have the head of an elephant and the lower limbs of a man. Then comes the smith's workshop. Here are all kinds of machines for gun-making, lathes, and the like. Then the mint, where a stern sentry forbids any one entering. I peeped through the windows but could see nothing of the solid bars of silver it is said are there. Nearly in front of this is the tomb of Theebaw's father, the old King, a magnificent one, 40 feet high, square, with seven roofs to it and surmounted by the H Tee; as usual, covered with small glass in all sorts of mathematical shapes, inlaid in gold work; doors on the side of each square, and assended by seven steps. The inner enclosure is a white-washed verandah then a brick-work pavement with gilt railings four feet high, and outside this again chains attached to posts. 12 fir trees and 12 lamps surround the whole. The effect is beautiful. While I was walking round, I saw some native followers sitting under a huge cotton cloth and on it was a coloured map of the country. They had found it lying about and were using it as a protection from the sun. The North gate stops one here, and so back again one may go and attempt to enter the inner enclosure the Palace proper. On the right of the entrance is now the main guard: on the left the House of Parliament where for night or two the officers found quarters. It is a very large, gilded building outside, raised from the ground by some ten steps, supported inside by some 50 or 60 large red pillars gilded either wholly or in part. A high railing of red and gilded work separates the throne from the commonality. The roof is painted red, picked out with gold. Here the Burmese Parliament was held. Here the Ministers of State would receive their Kings commands, delivered to them in a sing-song way by a minister in immediate attendance on the King. Before any Act could become lawful and passed, it had to be held before a large image of Gautama in this place, read over, and signed by the ministers. In a room immediately to the rear of the throne is a room full of lamp-stands, with glass lamps, to hold candles; piles of wax candles were scattered about the palace.

Pass the main guard and enter the sacred precincts. Grim-looking you on either side of steps leading to the Hall of Audience and throne (the centre of the universe) are four large guns, two of them entirely gilded. The enclosure itself may be about 60 yards broad. To the right and left are two-storied sheds now occupied partly by soldiers, and partly with goods found in the palace. Here are dozens of big guns; one of them bears the date 1596, and has a Spanish inscription upon it; another with a Sanscrit inscription on a silver plate. I am told that the 1506 one is one of the oldest guns in existence. Right away to the left are three large elephant sheds, containing one large tusker (who, by the way, is very ill) and two baby elephants. Ascend 16 steps, and you are in the famed Hall of Audience, where formerly Englishmen crouched shoeless and hatless, waiting for an interview with the despotic King, the Lord of the Universe. Here, last Sunday, divine service was held; what an extraordinary change! The Palace now runs east and west, a long line of buildings on the same level, and it is quite possible to walk through door after door right through.

In the room to the rear of the throne, when I saw it—and that was after all the most valuable things had been packed way—I found large chests, mats, and pictures lying about. One picture, four feet square, was dated 1846, and represented Georgiana Charlotte Theobald jumping a five barred gate. In English was written beneath it: "This celebrated lady was the Diana of the day, the star of the Assembly room; the ornament of the race-course; the pride and admiration of all who knew her. Being out one day with the Surrey stag hounds, she found herself in a lane terminated by a very high five-barred gate, in company with several gentlemen. Upon one of them courteously rushing forward to open it for her, she, merely saying, 'By your leave, gentlemen,' cleared the gate beautifully, while he was endeavouring to open it, and took the leap in the most brilliant style. Another picture is of Napoleon Bonaparte, and another of Joseph with the child Jesus. Some of these were oil paintings, and others oleographs. In the next room large mirrors, white and gold umbrellas of great size, lambs, (two Duplex ones) glass shade, photographs, boxes, chinaware, all scattered about in much confusion. Carpets and clocks filled up the scene. Passing into the next room, found in the verandah one of those shop window wax figures of a lady with satin dress trimmed with Honiton lace. This room was like a fairy palace, and here it was the Crown jewels were found, I believe. The sides and roof are of green, gold, yellow and red. Twelve large pillars of glass and gold supported it; candelabra everywhere, glass mirrors all round, and about twenty doors. Below it, in a courtyard, were over 100 boxes of treasure, under a guard, with four solid silver chatties, three feet high, feeding troughs for the elephants.

The punkahs in many of the rooms were covered with satin. I concluded I was in the ladies' apartment, for I saw false hair, rouge, dolls, scents, albums, dressed &c., scattered about. The west end of the building was occupied by the kitchen, and as I passed through cats fled in every direction, wondering at the new state of things, I should imagine. One might lose one's way in the many stone grottoes, connected by little green bridges over the moat that wended in and out. Gilded boats and canoes, water lilies, avenues of trees, flowers, shrubs, and images of Gautama made, as a whole, an indescribable scene; an English landscape gardener would improve upon it, and it then would be a perfect paradise. Doves and pigeons nested all over the place. I wandered about, entering a house here and and there. I found one full of percussion caps, double-barrelled guns and rifles, ancient and wooden; another with chests of golden uniform, and a shed with Minton tiles in heaps. Another where they evidently made the Patrons, and another where bed cots, all gilded, were carved out. I noticed a guilded perambulator here and a barrel organ. Theebaw's carriages were all beautifully guilded. The summer house where Theebaw was under supervision is very ordinary one, and lower than other buildings. The compound was about 100 feet square, with some trees in it. The shed of the white elephant had on its right a beautiful suite of rooms, lined with kamkhab, and hung round with large mirrors, and candelabra. The roof is a square of coloured flowers, nearly life-size figures of women supporting the mirrors. Then came a court yard with railing gilt and glass, surrounding, as I took it, Queen's apartments, which between the spaces, and so on to room after room. I honestly own that I left the place perfectly dazed. Of its kind, I take it to be one of the most unique sights in the world. Nowhere else, here now as if it was the most ordinary thing in the world to be surrounded by gilt and gold, for it is extraordinary how one's impression becomes dulled after living for a few days in a strauge place.

SLAVOPHILES AND THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The effect of Bulgarian victory on both public and Imperial opinion in Russia has now been fully confirmed, and favoured by this influence the Slavophiles have begun to raise their heads. It has already been fully explained how, at the outset of the crisis, the Russian press and public opinion, moral and material, in favour of Bulgaria and the Balkan Peninsula, were enthusiastically in favour of the unification of Bulgaria, but were very soon checked in their mistaken ardour by the unmistakable signs of imperial disapprobation of the Bulgarian movement. The Czar living in the highest quarters was no longer to be in the least doubted when the Russian officers were withdrawn and the unceremonius expulsion of Prince Alexander from the Russian army became known. In the face of such a clear and decided expression of Imperial policy even the boldest Slavophiles, however much they may have disliked this apparently anti-Slavonic and West-European treatment of the subject so strangely adopted by their Government, could hardly bring themselves to offer anything like direct opposition in the way of open agitation. M. Aksakoff, it is true, did not hesitate long to declaim against it in his *Russ*, but this dreamy and ecstatic publicist of Moscow was not followed by any of his influential contemporaries, and the influence of his high flown appeals to Slavonic sympathies seemed to fall entirely out of view that it was also made, and perhaps even chiefly so, for internal reasons and objects. It is nothing more nor less than a purely dynastic compact of the three Emperors for mutual assistance in case of revolutionary elements of all kinds which are so dangerously rife in their respective dominions, and for mutually supporting the Monarchical principle. The various treaties and arrangements with regard to the competition of their respective judicial authorities, the political extradition treaties with Prussia and Bavaria which Bismarck finds so difficult to get accepted by the whole German Empire, and the influx into Russia of Russian and Austrian Poles and Jews from Germany all testify to the strength of this side of the alliance. With regard to the extraordinary expulsion of Poles and other Russian subjects from Germany, which has been deeply denounced in the Russian as well as foreign press as one of the most flagrant offences against international comity ever committed, the Russian Government is in no way moved by this tre

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2.

With the exception of some few purchases of Cotton we have heard of no business of any importance here since Thursday and we merely note the latest telegrams from home for the sake of uniformity.

The Bank of England return for the week shows a decrease in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities from 43 to 39 per cent. the increase in the amount of Bills Discounted being £2,000,000. This movement is quite usual at the end of the year and the rate of discount in the outside market remains at 3 per cent both on 3 and 6 months bills. A withdrawal of £500,000 from the bank for South America took place on Thursday. On the Stock Exchange Consols closed at 99⅛, but although Bar Silver was quoted by Reuter 1-16d. better at 46d. 15-16 per oz, Rupee Paper was ⅛ lower both in Fours and Fours and a half.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Thursday closed firm with sales of 8,000 bales including 400 Surats. Prices were unchanged both for spot Cotton and arrivals, and from New York also quotations were unaltered. The day's receipts at the U. S. ports were 25,000 bales as 11,000 and 19,000 respectively on the corresponding day of the two previous years, but in the absence of the total for the week we are unable to give the full comparison to date. We subjoin however our usual comparison of the Liverpool statistics. The total visible supply for all Europe it will be observed has at last gone ahead of the previous year by 350,000 bales although just that quantity behind 1883. The stock in Liverpool however is still 63,000 bales less than last year while the supply in Egypt for the U. K. altogether is 140,000 bales less than on 31st Dec. 1884 and 295,000 bales below 1883.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	3,100,000	2,750,410	3,460,000
" " Surats	152,000	320,000	360,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	541,000	694,000	680,000
" London	17,000	47,000	56,000
American afloat	220,000	290,000	280,000
East Indian "	18,000	25,000	75,000
	796,000	936,000	1,091,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	4 15-16d.	6d.	5 15-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras ...	4 3-16d.	45d.	4 5-16d.
Difference	1d.	1⅛d.	1⅛d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamship Ayrshire, 871 tons, Capt J Stewart, arrived in harbour on Satuday last from Moulmein with a cargo of timber. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamship Amphitrite, 2,485 tons, Captain C Lazzarich, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste via Canal with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE steamship Flamsteed, 1,289 tons, Capt J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Liverpool (28th Nov), with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs Beyts and Craig.

THE steamship Rosario, 1,221 tons, Capt J Dryden, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Hull (27th Nov) with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship County of Salop, 1,384 tons, Capt L Rice, which arrived in harbour on Friday last from Cardiff (28th Nov), brought a cargo of 2,519 tons coal. She is consigned to Mr F W Hodges.

THE steamship Knight of of St. Patrick, 1,490 tons, Capt Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Penarth (2nd Dec), brought a cargo of 2,207 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J M Simpson sails to-day for Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C Gotch, Mr. P. H. Campbell, 3 gentlemen, and 63 deck passengers.

THE B I S N. Co's. steamship Satara 820 tons, Capt G W Mackerness ; which arrived in harbour on Friday last from Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C Vincent, Mr J Jamison, Colonel J Graham, Lieutenant and Mrs Lucas, Mr Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Mrs Smith, Mrs Italti, and 66 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
2	Ayrshire (s)	Stewart	Moulmein, Dec. 21.
3	Sophia Joakim ..	Brown	Mauritius, Nov. 29.
	Henaeda (s)	Avern	London, Nov. 13.
	Calder (s)	Jourdan	Busreh, Dec. 21.
	Cascapedia (s)	Reece	Kurrachee, Jan. 1.
	Nurjahan (s)	Budd	Kurrachee, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
2	Amphitrite (s) ...	Lazzarich ..	Trieste.

The steam-ship Commilla, Simpson, obtained her port-clearance for Busreh via Kurrachee on Saturday last.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—Steamer Sirdhana for Rangoon and Moulmein ; and ship Kong Lee for Penang and Singapore.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headach s and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 3, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
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ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE ?
MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription, but under his supervision.
Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes :—"Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time."
Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay. | 13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THOSE WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT
SHOULD READ
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To be obtained from
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BOMBAY.
The Calcutta "Statesman" says :
"The book is full of sound practical advice, and we recommend all our readers to possess a copy."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.
MYLNE—January 2, at Malabar Hill, the wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
BARBOUR—December 22, at Simla, the wife of D Barbour, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
GRIFFITH—December 30, at Kotagari, Nilgiris, the wife of Frank Griffith, of a daughter.
HOLDEN—December 24, at Mhow, the wife of the Rev T Holden, C M S, of a son.
MCKAY—December 26, at No 2, Bakery Road, Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of W K McKay, of a daughter.
WATKINS—December 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev Oscar D Watkins, of a son.
MARRIAGES.
LAW—PRUSSIA—December 29, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev M G Saunders, M A, Louis Otto Law, fifth son of Dr George Law, to Daisy Grace, second daughter of George D Prussia, Esq.
DEATHS.
GREEN—December 24, at Nowshera, Edith Mary, the wife of Colonel J H Green, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
JOACHIM—December 20, at Muzafferpore, Edward Lewis Joachim, aged 34 years, 1 month.
ROGERS—December 21, at Calcutta, Joseph Archibald Campbel, the dearly loved infant son of Mr F C Rogers, N D M S, Railway, Dacca.
THEODORE—December 21, at Dobi, Kulu, Punjab, J Theodore, Superintendent of Works, Lahoul, aged 50 years.
WARBURTON—November 24, at Nanegaon, Tezpur, Assam, the infant son, aged 6 weeks ; and on 19th December, James Arthur, aged 2 years and 4½ months, the beloved son of Dr G A Warburton.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1886.

WE are to have an income-tax, and a bill for this purpose will, we learn on the best authority, be introduced into the Legislative Council by Sir Auckland Colvin. The proposed bill will increase the present License-Tax, imposing with the exceptions named below a tax of 5 pies per rupee on incomes of Rs. 2,000 and upwards. Incomes below this will be divided into classes, but the average rate of taxation will be about four pies per rupee. The minimum of income assessed will be Rs. 500 per year. For civil servants of Government the minimum will be Rs. 200 per year and for military officers Rs. 600 a year, while incomes from land will be exempted. Sir Auckland Colvin will no doubt explain fully the present financial position of Government and the necessity of the proposed legislation. But we trust, that the information given by him may go farther, and touch the subject of the increase of the army and the proposed measures for the defence of the frontier. Everything should be done to give the fullest information to the people, now that the important step of the re-imposition of the income-tax, has been decided on.

ABOUT a year ago, we called attention to the arrears of the High Court. We showed from statistics that suitors on the Original side were kept nearly a year waiting for the decision of their suits, and that on the Appellate side, the appealing parties from the Mofussil fared very little better. We pointed out that the delay of justice to the poorer class of litigants is equivalent to a denial of justice. They can spare neither the time nor the money necessary for such a dilatory system, and are forced to accept any compromise. Richer suitors are equally unwilling to stand the law's delay, and they arbitrate, compromise, even abandon claims, rather than enter the doors of the High Court.

Big institutions are hard to move, and our complaints were spoken to deaf ears, though we were the spokesmen of the whole community. Twelve months more have elapsed, and the courts open this week with a tale of arrears still longer than ever. On the Appellate Side the diligence and strong common-sense of the Chief Justice has perhaps somewhat diminished the list. But the Original Side remains the same. The commercial importance of the city of Bombay grows every year, and the legal business naturally grows with it. But the number of original side judges remains the same. Indeed they are one less in number than they were in the time of the late Chief Justice. We have no desire to animadvert on the manner in which the three present administrators of the law on that side perform their duties. Indeed we believe they have the entire confidence of the public. But they are not superhuman, and three men cannot cope with work which exceeds in amount that which four men could not keep pace with five years ago. The question remains, what is to be done? Such a delay as now exists amounts to an injustice to suitors, and is a public scandal in the judicial branch, the most important branch of the whole of our administration. The obvious remedy, as we pointed out a year ago, is the appointment of more judges. But we stand by our old opinion ; the obvious remedy is not the best remedy in this case. Certainly a fourth judge is wanted for a year, or probably for two years, to clear off the arrears and bring up the court to the level of its work. Such an appointment is absolutely necessary. But at the same time the whole original side requires revision. The law you get there no doubt is excellent of its kind, but it is also most costly. To enter the High Court, as an Original Side suitor, is the most extravagant luxury a man can devise for himself. A man may say to himself he is sure to get his costs from his opponent. But once in the hands of his legal advisers, he will find conference after conference, letter after letter, and incidental proceedings in Judges, Chambers all forced upon him as a necessity of success and yet utterly rejected by the Taxing Master as part of the little bill he will be allowed to send in to his unsuccessful opponent. As a winner, if the amount at stake is small he will come away a poorer as well as a wiser man : as a loser he will be overwhelmed by the bill he has to pay.

Now we are not going for the moment to discuss the necessity of all this present cost of a High Court suit, although we may incidentally express our respectful dissent from a system under which attorneys are allowed to write volumes of letters, and the bar is permitted to lay down a rule that at least two counsel must be employed on each side. What we wish to say just now is that only important suits should be brought before such a costly tribunal. Yet at present the High Court is occupied for at least half its time on the Original Side with suits in which the question is simple, and in no difficult point of law is involved which and the costs on the actual scale certainly exceed the whole amount at stake. This is not, as it should be, and no increase in judicial strength will provide the proper remedy. The true course to adopt, as we have said before, is to increase the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court. The scale of costs is smaller there, pleader and attorneys can appear and plead, and the whole system is much more expeditious, as well as much less expensive. The jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court was increased a few years ago with the greatest satisfaction to the public, and further steps must be promptly taken in the same direction. The history of County Court Legislation in England is most instructive. The first act was passed in 1849 when the County Courts were founded as an inexpensive means of collecting small debts under £20. The system has worked so well that Act after Act has been subsequently passed, always widening the county court sphere. They now possess jurisdiction of every kind—Admiralty, Equity, Probate, and Common Law. Up to certain limits they can decide questions of real property, clauses for injunction, partnership suits, suits for libel, collision at sea, and a long list of smaller matters all of which are excluded from the present jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court in India. The County Courts in England have an excellent reputation for celerity and for cheap as well as good law. We feel sure, we echo public opinion when we say the Small Causes Courts in India have earned the same reputation. A transfer of jurisdiction of the kind we describe would be hailed with satisfaction by the whole community. We do not believe the solicitors and barristers ; who alone might be affected injuriously by the reform, would oppose what is clearly for the public good. But obstructionists ought to be warned that the alternative is of a much more sweeping character. People are beginning to ask why there should be an Original Side of the High Court at all. Presumptuous talk even says it is an ostentatious imposture. What is then to be done they ask, which could not be done there by Civil Service Judges of the rank of the District Judges of this Presidency, who are known to be a very able set of men? We are not prepared to support such a radical reform, but if carried it would sweep away the present system of bar, solicitors and huge bills of costs which are at the most only necessary for very important cases. For such cases, and such cases only, has the Original Side a true *raison d'etre*.

WE understand that His Excellency Lord Reay has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Bombay Volunteers, which had become vacant through the retirement of the late Commander-in-Chief, General Hardinge. Lord Reay has from the beginning of his term of office shown an active interest in the corps, one of his first official acts having been to distribute the prizes at the close of the last season, and his acceptance of the honorary colonelcy of the regiment will give great satisfaction to the members.

EASTWARD BOUND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
S.S. THOOREAH, POCOKO, SUNDAY, DEC. 20.

On the evening of Monday, the 13th December, I took the train at Rangoon Station, of the Burma State Railway, for Prome, a small town one hundred and sixty miles to the north, on the Irrawaddy. By overtaking, at the cost of a night's railway journey, one of the Flotilla company's fine three-deckers at Prome, three days of voyage on the lower Irrawady are saved. The railway is on the narrow gauge, and the carriages are small, but the economy of time makes it worth while to get to Prome, by rail rather than by the most tedious part of the great river. On the Monday there were unpleasant rumours in Rangoon that the troubles in Upper Burmah, which had seemed to be over, were likely to break out in a new form. The troops occupied points on the river to Mandalay, and a force was under orders to proceed from the Burman Capital to Bhamo, which is considered in Rangoon the commercial centre of operations, the coveted Chinese trade-route having there its point of departure. That Bhamo was to be occupied was, of course, a source of general satisfaction ; but the supposed immobility of the troops at points along the river was to give the dacoits time to organise for active operations throughout the country, east and west of the river. Ten thousand dacoits were known to be already in movement. They were strong in the valley of the Chindwin River, which flows from Manipura, in the far north parallel to the Irrawaddy, into which river it falls a little to the south-west of Ava and Mandalay. Ten Europeans, in the employ of the Bombay Burmah Co. in that district were making northwards to Manipura. A telegram from the latter place stated that it was reported there, that eight of the Europeans were killed and that two remained prisoners. To the east of the Irrawaddy, and to the north of our frontier the dacoits had been streugthened by the fugitives from the fort, on the left bank of the river opposite Mineleh. Seventy-six elephants of the value of a lakh and-a-half had been taken, and were known to be on the way to the Shan country. The Company's agent, Mr. Jones, made an urgent application to the civil officer at Ningyan, a point beyond the frontier whither a detachment of troops had been sent, to pursue the dacoits and recover the elephants ; the company, if necessary, paying all expenses ; or else to furnish arms and an officer to enable the company's employes to follow them up. The civil officer said, he could not give either money or arms, as the orders were that the troops should not advance or leave their present position. On the western bank of the Irrawaddy, things were even more unsatisfactory ; Minlakwa, the Governor-General of Mineleh, a stern old officer who had offered an unexpected stubborn defence at Mineleh itself, where no resistance was expected, had returned with his soldiers on Saloniyo, some fifty miles higher up the river, and was a source of alarm on that side to the north of Mandalay. The dacoits were also mustering, and as was subsequently ascertained, had actually fired upon the steamer proceeding to Mandalay, and succeeded in arresting her progress within telegraphing distance of the city from which they had just started.

Such was the general situation on the 13th December. There was a disposition to blame what appeared to be the *laissez faire* attitude of the army in Upper Burmah. An unfavourable impression undoubtedly prevailed, partly due, no doubt, to the accounts which had been heard of the disorders which occurred in Mandalay on the first night of the occupation. The troops, having been on foot all day, were in the evening, marched back from the city to the steamers for their dinner. Guards had been placed in the palace to secure the rich prize which had there been seized ; but the city was left wholly unguarded. The Burmese police system was efficient, the city being divided into districts under the very effectual control of detachments placed in guard-houses. The regulations were to draw a cord across the thoroughfares passing the guard-houses, and to permit no Burman to pass the cords after six in the evening. Europeans might obtain permission to pass but only on giving their names and stating their business. This severe form of curfew-law kept Mandalay quiet and reasonably secure under the King. But when the Burmese Court fell, the whole system came to an end and the police abandoned the guard-houses and left the city. The result was that Mandalay was, on that night completely at the mercy of the budmashers, to say nothing of the disbanded soldiers who, though disarmed, were hungry and desperate, no provision having been made for their maintenance. That happened which was certain to happen. Gangs of dacoits pillaged, and, when they were resisted, murdered, without let or hindrance, amongst the few Europeans still in the city, were Mr. Jones and Mr. Kennedy, business men of influence in Burmah, and Mr. Moylan, the *Times'* special correspondent. These gentlemen, like others heard the murderous tumult going on from evening till 2 o'clock in the night, and in the morning they forwarded a letter to General Prendergast reporting what had taken place and requesting that patrols should be sent into the city to prevent the recurrence of dacoities and other outrage. The General Commanding appears to haveresented this communication, and Colonel Bengough visited the city and informed the gentlemen who forwarded the letter, that they were civilians, having no business to be in Mandalay, and that, if they wanted patrolling duty done, they should have bestirred themselves. It was denied that there had been any real disturbance, and it was affirmed that only one man was killed. But Mr. Ardreino, the Italian Consul, was cited as a witness who had seen six dead bodies in one compound, while other Europeans had seen bodies elsewhere. The controversy which thus arose took an unexpected development. Mr. Moylan was accused of having despatched a telegram which had not been signed by the Press Commissioner to the *Times*, giving an account of an interview with the King after his surrender. Mr. Moylan contended that he acted within his right ; that the regulation simply was to the effect that the Press Commissioner might, insist upon seeing a telegram, at his descretion, but that the functionary in question had made no request of of the kind, and was not indeed, doing censorial duty at all since he was wounded at Meuhleh. The upshot was that Mr. Moylan was directed to leave Mandalay and return to Rangoon, which he did.

Having read all these things, and some more, during my one day's stay in Rangoon, I stepped into the night train for Prome and arrived at the station on the Irrawaddy on Tuesday morning at half-past 7 o'clock. So the opportunity is at hand for seeing with one's own eyes how matters really stand.

The steamer which I and the other travellers by train expected to meet was the Burmah, but she had not arrived, and with great satisfaction we found that we had overtaken the Thooreah—Sun—which was the first commercial steamer proceeding to Mandalay since the outbreak of hostilities. Her previous voyage had been from Mandalay, bringing down king Thebshaw and his Queens and immediate followers. She was now taking up a few mercantile pioneers who had in view the extending of trade, and some nine thousand bags of rice to supply Mandalay and the intermediate stations, some of which were known to be almost or quite foodless. In the train had come Mr. Pilcher, of the Bengal Civil Service, summoned to Mandalay to receive instructions for a mission to the Shans. I heard from Burmans, later on, that this gentleman's intimate acquaintance with the punctilio of Burmese forms of expression made a *persona grata* to all Burmans. He has an intimate knowledge of that very difficult language, and is believed to know more of the Shans than they know of themselves. Mr. Rigg, of the Public Works Department, was also in the train, proceeding to Mandalay to accompany a column of troops ordered to march from the capital to the south-east to Ningyan, dispersing dacoits on its way. Mr. Rigg is to have nothing to do with the dacoits ; his task will be to make a flying survey of the valley Sittang with a view to the prolongation of the Rangoon railway to Mandalay.

On board the steamer were seated on the deck, in irons, six dacoits who had been taken prisoners within our frontier. They had with others performed a rather clever feat ; a body of police were sent from a small post and the raiders seized the policemen's wives and held them to ransom. The price paid was Rs. 27 per wife. These six of the party were subsequently captured. their object had been to raid cattle—and policemen's wives—and they had not killed any one. They were sent up to Menhleh, which is within the theatre of war, to be "identified"—a word of ominous import. In British-Burman they would have been tried for cattle stealing, and interfering with the police in the performance of their duty. On the whole, the result might have been less portentous than the "identification" which now awaits them. They are common-looking fellows ; regular coolies with nothing of the fierce clansman or martial adventurer in their looks. If Mr. Ralen Phayre the new Lieutenant-Governor of all governors (woons), on the lower reaches of the Irrawady, from Paghan to the frontier, be a physiognomist he will probably shoot three of our prisoners at sight, who are old and wrinkled and sinister, and extend mercy to the younger persons since they are apparently harmless youths who have not an idea in their heads. It is said —but the assertion is altogether too sweeping—that dacoits are shot without trial when taken. There is some reason to believe that at least a few of those out in the jungle regard every armed Burmese as a dacoit, who is in considerable peril in consequence. The order of Government is that all Burmese are to give up their arms and of course refusal carries the death penalty in a state of war. But the difficulty is this, that if a Burmese villager has no arms to defend himself he will be robb by the dacoits, who have not troubled themselves to read the long and stately proclamation in high Burmese, of what they do not understand a word. The rural elector at home, who cannot decide whether to vote Tory or Liberal, as in enviable state of mind compared to that in which all the cultivators in. Upper Burmah find themselves when thus shut in between the devil and the deep sea. They will be shot as dacoits if they have arms ; if they have none they, will be robbed and possibly murdered by the dacoits. And they will, besides, be regarded by their friends and neighbours as wanting in public spirit.

We hear and see a good deal about dacoity, and the state of the country as we go up the river, and make brief descents at big villages on the banks. We discover that in Burmese opinion dacoity is an honest, or, at all events, an excusable and natural employment for villagers in a time of civil war or general disturbance. Each village that does not wish to be the unexpected victim of its neighbours sends out all the young men of valour and a sufficient men of more mature discretion to get what they can lay their hands upon. They have no desire to kill or burn. But if you have grain they will take it ; if you have good clothes they will take them and throw you down there old ones. In the unlikely case of your having any ready money they will thank you to hand it over ; but they will not disdain loot of very modest value. An old villager told Mr. Pilcher that, of course, villagers go out and get what they can when things are in confusion. In the war of 1852, when he was young, he had to become a dacoit himself. He went down the river to bring a rupee's worth of salt to sell and get food for his children. When he returned a man looted him. He could not go home with nothing in his hands, so he went for a man who was going along with a couple of pounds of grain. That compensated him for the loss of the salt, but before he got to his family, a number of men met him and took the grain from him. So he went to a town and begged and got something to take home to feed his family. A young man that refused "to go out," on such occasions, would be set down as deficient in pluck. No one thinks the worse of him for going ; but if he showed the white feather he would be pardoned.

The woons, or governors of districts, naturally endeavour to keep the peace amongst the different villages over which they bear rule. Dacoity not attended by atrocities is, or used to be, punished generally by fine. If the fine were not forthcoming, the defaulter was beaten with a stick. In cases which tried the patience of the woons, death was the penalty exacted. When great cruelty or torture was chargeble, the body of the executed culprit was suspended on a cross, of bamboos as an example to all evil-doers.

Here I must admit that the *Indian Daily News* took me in, when it described the crucified as the victims of such revolting barbarity, that nothing short of the annexation of Upper Burmah could expatiate the crime against humanity. In every case death is inflicted before crucifixion, the Burmans in this respect unconsciously following the method with which Cæsar reconciled his promise to crucify his pirate captors with what perhaps he considered to be the humanity of a Roman gentleman. In this country the mode of death is not strangulation ; a blow on the back of neck with a club, or the punch of a fractured elbow on the spine is the preliminary of the cross. The exposure on the bamboo expalier is dreaded above all things as the last infamy. The practice of hanging felons in chains so general in the last century had doubtless the same purpose. It is not a cruel but it is certainly a revolting practice which the progress of civilisation will put an end to in Burmah, as it has been put and end to in Europe.

From Prome to Thayetmyo the course of the River is within the British boundary, and the Thooreah took the day to get over the distance. A few hours, steaming on Wednesday brought us to the actual frontier. The general character of the country on either bank remained the same. The banks are high, too high to admit of the irrigation of the plains east and west. Hills are visible to the westward and at intervals they bound the plain to the eastward also. Villages were constantly coming into view and pagodas picturesquely pitched on little eminences were never out of sight. They are very graceful and add to the perfection of a great deal of fine landscape. The broad river flows for the most part between bald and varied banks which are often relieved by magnificent masses of foliage. The country on both sides of the frontier line seems not to be half-populated. As we proceed we find the villages deserted, the inhabitants scared out of their lines by dacoits on the one hand, and our armed advent in the heart of the country on the other. We soon find that dacoity is under the circumstances inevitable ; it has next to nothing to do with patriotism, or even with the desire of pillage ; it is a fight for food.

Last year there was a dearth in Upper Burmah, and the enormous quantity of ninety-five thousand tons of rice was sent north from British Burmah to supply the deficiency. This season promised to be good, but the unsettled state of foreign relations undoubtedly interfere with the sowing, while later on the approach of the British forces checked the harvesting and put an end to the usual petty trade and various local industries. Dacoity presented itself as the usual resource under these circumstances, and the villagers raided on their neighbours in search of grain. Villages which were plundered or in fear of plunder were abandoned, and the people took to the jungle, in some cases to the middle of the river in boats. On Wednesday we went ashore and found one large village with only two or three old women in it. They said, in answer to the kindly interogatories of the Rev. Mr. Calbeck, who was one of the party, that the dacoits had been seen in the neighbourhood and had looted some houses, and the inhabitants at once fled to the jungle ; they were afraid to come back. The next day, Thursday, the steamer stopped at Maginey, a place of some importance, and a party again went ashore. There were about thirty or forty decrepit persons hiding as best they could. All the valid population had fled to the jungle. When they were asked how they lived those remaining said that they had had no rice for fifteen days past and that they had pounded up the roots of the palm-tree and eaten them. They also ate the refuse of the tail seed. They produced some of those two articles at diet, which seemed to be quite uneatable. They said they had nothing else to eat and that they were starving ; they had no rice and no money. Mr. Hellerwirk, a merchant, who was bringing up a quantity of rice for sale at Mandalay generously invited the hungry folk to come to the steamer where he opened a bag of rice and distributed the contents to them. Their surprise and gladness as they received the materials for an unaccustomed meal testified to their need. We learned further on at another village, not so deserted, that the people in the villages, a little inland were eating the pariah dogs. Mula Ismail, the well-known Musulman merchant, presented twenty-five bag of rice to the inhabitants of Mencleh, which had suffered severely during the fighting at the capture of that place.

Minhla was the only place which had the honour of making even the semblance of a fight in resisting the advance of our forces. A hill on the east bank was fortified by the Italian engineers and it looked formidable but it had no defences on the land side. The European troops were sent against it and the attack on Minhla itself on the opposite bank, a little higher up, was confided to some two thosand men, of the Bengal and Madras regiments. The Fort at Minhla was believed to be a worthless mud entrenchment, but it was a well-built structure in brick. The fact that this fort the native regiments made a little detour inland and came upon the house of the Lieutenant Governor of the seven provinces on the Lower Irrawaddy and the bulk of the Minhla habitations cramped around. No real resistance was expected on the Minhla side of the river ; but Minlakwa, the Lieutenant-Governor, had occupied his house and the gardens around with five hundred men, while the fort on the other side of the men was defended by three hundred. The Burmans lay hidden behind trees and the like, fired on the unsuspecting sepoys, and the Madras scouts very properly fell back on their supports by a moment which was unfair, attributed to want of steadiness. The attack was resumed ; the European officers raced for the stockades on the further side of which they saw the Victoria Cross. When they entered, the defenders considered themselves beaten and most of them laid down their arms. On the whole, however, they fought well and stood the Minlakwa, a tough old fellow of sixty-two, was so grieved at the fall of his capital that he contemplated surrender ; he however drew off as many men as he could and marched to Selin to the westward. Against him, a few days afterwards, Captain Baker, of the 11th Bengal Native Infantry led two hundred men of the Liverpool Regiment and 150 of the Bengalis with two mountain guns and 150 coolies, who added to the apparent strength of his force. Menlakwan prepared to fight but conceiving that the whole of Colonel Baker's men were combatants out-numbering his own he demanded to parley. He offered to surrender his arms and material on condition that he was give eight days to try and pacify the country. These terms were acceded to and the arms surrendered. The Burmese governor then hospitably invited Colonel Baker, and his officers to breakfast. Fourteen officers accepted and were given a very good breakfast which they enjoyed.

On Friday evening, Minlakwa came in a boat to the Thooreah and sent in a telegram which he had received from Colonel Sladen which stated that the presence of Minlakwa being required at Mandalay, "he would be allowed" to proceed to that city. So he was shipped on board the Thooreah, and we had the pleasure of interviewing that remarkable man. He was very conservative being too seasoned in high affairs to be bashful which or to affect reticence on the matter which it was not necessary to be silent about. The capture of Minhla, after the short resistance has been confessed mortifying to him and he thought of killing himself. But after, all the men under him were mostly mere villagers ; those were only a few of the King's troops. Even these latter were not, he said equal, to English soldiers ; they were not as well armed and they were not properly trained to fight. It was not a war at all—it was merely a street row. The Burmans had not prepared for war ; they never belived it would come. There was the ultimatum, it was true, but the Burmans did not know anything about an ultimatum. How could great questions be discussed and settled all in five days? Such a thing was never heard of. Since there was to be negotiation, proper terms would, of course, be taken ; but war at the end of five days! Why not at the end of one day? The Kinwoon saw that nothing could be done, when the English army came to re advise the King to surrender everything, and not to fight, thinking that the King would be then put back by the English with some limitations of his power, no doubt, but he would still be left in his palace and on the throne. The Kinwoon soon saw that the king was taken at his word and sent off to India. The English will now keep the kingdom for themselves ; when a man puts money into his pocket why should he take it out and hand it back? It is less trouble to keep it for himself!

It seemed to me that this hard headed and stern old gentleman, as he talked on in a sonorous voice with the peculiar intonation affected by Burmese accustomed to exercise rule, had a profound contempt for the statesmanship of the Kinwoon ; and not much admonition for the fibreless king. Had he filled the throne, probably the Kinwoon would have thought it prudent to give his royal master advice pitched in a different key. It was not for nothing that Minlakna bears his title. The Royal Hand. It was conferred upon him by Theebaw's sagacious predecessor for the feat of striking a man, who was also a bit of a rebel—dead by a single blow of his open palm. The king expressed has admiration and said that the hand that struck such a blow should be held as his own—and the man of the big palm has since borne the style and title of the Royal Hand. The owner of the hand and title, showed your correspondent this formidable palm which was very hard, and is much more than the usual size for an Oriental. But he had given to his late majesty a much more remarkable example of the lengths to which he was prepared to go in vindicating the royal interests against evil-doers. His own son—he has still twenty sons and ten grandchildren living, his four wives having done their duty by him—his son, having joined in a conspiracy formed to raise an insurrection, the Royal hand smote with terrible swiftness. Rearrested the delinquent, tried him on the spot, and sentenced him to death ; and he himself directed the execution. For this proof of unflinching loyalty and supreme energy, the king conferred on him a free pardon for all offences committed or to come, so that he could never be executed whatever offence he might commit even against the king himself. The title, which carried with it his inestimable privilege, is That-taw-shay "Life-Royal-Long"—signifying that his life, by Royal authority, shall be long and shall never be short by the sword, or the club, or justice.

Like Hamlet, this gifted barbarian is blind of an eye, and his strong rugged face rather gains in its impressiveness by the effect. He had his wits perfectly about him, and eagerly observed all that was going on. To my surprise he knew something about the functions of newspaper correspondents, and thought that the interpreter asked me whether I would confer the honour on him of mentioning his name, and what he had done in my paper in Bombay. He professed to be much pleased at my readiness to comply, and said very graciously in his sub-altern—like resonant voice that he was happy in having met me. As a trust of his prudence, it may be mentioned that he came a considerable distance up the river to board the steamer instead of coming to Menelch, so that any malcontents about that neighbourhood might not be tempted to pay off old scores while he was naked in his adversity. He was always steady in putting down dacoity and even under present circumstances has set himself against the practise. He will give his co-operation to the English, now that he sees nothing can be done successfully against them. But Mr. Phayre has succeeded to his seven provinces.

THE FOREIGN OFFICERS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

ON New Year's Eve the foreign officers on their way to the Camp of Exile at Delhi were entertained at dinner at Government House, Malabar Point, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. After dinner His Excellency addressed the company in French to the following effect :—

Messieurs,—Je n'aurai pu mieux terminer cette année qu'en vous souhaitant la bienvenue sur le territoire de Sa Majesté l'Impératrice des Indes. Je bois à la santé des chefs d'états qui ont delegué des officiers distingués en réponse à l'invitation de mon Auguste Souveraine—de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne—ce vénerable Souverain du pays où la science militaire a atteint son plus haut degré de perfection à côté des autres sciences, et auquel l'Angleterre a confié une Princesse qui lui est restée chère, et qui est en Allemagne son Reine représentant, du Président des Etats Unis d'Amérique, le pays qui partage avec nous notre histoire, notre littérature ; le peuple avec lequel nous avons des liens de parenté, qui s'est donné une constitution dont le mécanisme ingénieux est parvenu à résoudre le problème d'une forte première chambre. Ici aux Indes, je l'avoue, ce que nous suivons de plus près, ce ne sont pas les manœuvres militaires, mais les manœuvres législatives en matière monétaire et, avec nos amis de l'Union Latine, nous formons des vœux très sincères pour le maintien du Bland Bill. De Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique qui règne sur des populations diverses Travailleur infatigable—hommage qui revient également à mon Auguste Souveraine l'Empereur d'Autriche par son dévouement aux intérets multiples et hétérogenes de ses sujets s'est rendu le pivot de son Empire, centralisant les aspirations autant que l'affection des nations qui sont unies par un même sentiment de loyauté envers Sa personne. Du Président de la République Française, q

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FROM THE FARTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 3.

The China Mail announces the departure of the Governor and family from Hongkong for Europe via Calcutta and Bombay on the nineteenth, by the Steamer Japan. They are not expected to return.

Corea continues to be a centre of intrigues. It is reported that Kim Kwan, late Corean minister arrived with war junks and troops to attack the capital. Japanese assistance was obtained for the arrest and deputation of Kwan.

Much property and life have been destroyed by a tidal wave at Hakadoti supposed to be the result of an earthquake.

The Russian Minister in Japan has died of apoplexy.

A new line of steamers will ply from Shanghai to Melbourne this year.

All Germans employed in the Chinese navy have been dismissed, which, it is believed, will be followed by the engagement of British officers under Captain Lang, of the English Navy.

Fighting has been resumed in Cambodia. The French troops were attacked by a large party of rebels who lost heavily.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

Bart. R. S. T. Macewen officiating recorder is appointed additional recorder Rangoon.

Mr. C. E. Fox is appointed to officiate temporarily as additional recorder Rangoon.

Mr. H. W. Vidal is appointed consul for Norway and Sweeden at Jeu.

Lieutenant Colonel Bhulph is posted to be Boundary settlement offer Marwara Maywar Border.

Lieutenant Viscount A. D. Clandeboye to be extra Aide-de-Camp, persal staff of the Viceroy

Captain Hext director of Indian marine and Major W. Loch to be honary Aid-de-Camp.

Deputy Surgeon General Reade and Surgeon Major Franklin to be honary Surgeons to the Viceroy.

Major Frederick Hon Earl Lauderdale and Surgeon Major Richard Powers is permitted to retire from the service.

Colonel Luard is appointed Consulting Engineer Government of India for guaranteed railways.

Mr. H. F. Todd appointed officiating Deputy Postmaster Bombay.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

In meeting Bengal Council yesterday Mr. Rivers Thompson announced [illegible] other measures to be brought forward for consideration one for amendment and very probably of repeal of Act VI. 1876 regarding municipality admission in Calcutta.

STATUE OF THE HON. J. GIBBS.

Yesterday afternoon the ceremony of unveiling the portait of Hon. J. Gibbs took place. The attendance was good. Dr. Mohendra lal Sircar opened the proceedings with a speech eulogising th career of the distinguished officer and referring to the services rendered by him to the general public. The President Dr. Hunter then unveiled the portrait and address a few remarks on the moral and intellectual worth of Mr Gibbs in his private and official capacity.

THE PROPOSED INCOME-TAX.

To-morrow Sir Auckland Colvin will move for leave to introduce a bill in the Viceregal Council for imposing tax on incomes derived from services other than agricultural.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The Calcutta meeting has concluded with a day's excellent racing. On Saturday all events were handieps which included at very full acceptances and provided fairly close finishes. All arrangements have been excellent throughout. Bookmakers have been very liberal in the prices offered each day. Three main cups run for to-day were exposed to view in front of the Viceregal box on the course. The Bhangah cup is a most costly and magnificent piece of work of art. Two out of five events to-day produced surprises, when First Water and the Griffin outsiders won. The value of to-day's [illegible] thirty thousand rupees. The totalisator also has done a large business, being very popular here.

THE GRAND ANNUAL HURDLE RACE.

2½ miles.

Runjeet Golfinder, 11st. 13lbs. Scott..... 1
Maharajh Pertabsingh's Musidora, 10st. 13lb. Elliott 2
Lord William Beresford's Prospero 11st. 6lb. Captain Gordon 3

Also ran Kingsman 9st. 2lb. ; Rebecca, 11st 0lb. Rhesus, 1 st. 0lb. ; Prospect, 10st. 4lbs. There were two lotteries. Prospero was first favourite. Goldfinder came next in favour. The average betting was three to one against Prospero and Goldfinder and from 0 to 12 to one against the rest. Prospect made the running for half the journey and then tired, when Goldfinder gradually came to the front and won comfortably in five minutes and five-and-a-half seconds.

DUMBAHA CUP.

Leger course

Moore's First Water, 8st. 11lb. Robinson Junior 1
Mullicks Sir Greville, 8st 3lb, Richmond ... 2
Gaspar's His Lordship 8st. 11lb. Blackburn . 3

Also ran Sparkle 12lb ; Talletop 8st. Sting 10st Tim Whiffler 7st 11lb. In two large lotteries not values being [illegible] Rs. 3,000, Sting was favourite and sold for 640 and 600, and First Water for 640 and 40. The average betting was three to four on Black Prince four to one against Sting and twenty to one against Zigzag and Tynedale cut out the journey. Sparkle led for half a mile, when Grenville came to the front and after a good race home by First Water and Thunderstorm ; long odds Time by land and water, the latter won by a neck. minutes and sixteen and-a-half seconds.

PURSARAH CUP.

miles.

Apcar's Hack Prince, 9st. 3lbs. Greenhaugh... 1
Abbott's Thunderbolt, 8st. 8lb. Richmond... 2
Lord William Beresford's Zigzag 8st. 2lb., Dunn 3

Also ran Balen 3lb. ; Sherwood, 9st, 10lbs. ; lotteries Black Prince and Tynedale 8st. 5lbs. In two average betting was first favourite. The to one against Zigzag passing Baleno. Time—2m. 51s.

DRAWING ROOM STAKES.

1 mile.

Raja Tezsingh's The Gift, 8st. 6lbs. Robinson Junior 1
Roma Minette, 8st. 3lbs., Vinell..... 2
Bedd's Blitz, 8st. 13lbs., Taylor..... 3

Also ran Autocrat 9st. ; Colonel, 8st. 8lbs. ; Zephyr, 8. 3lbs. ; Maldi, 9st. 9lbs. ; Rowland, 7 1st. 3lbs. ; General 9st. In two lotteries Minette and Blitz were favourite sold from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 each. The gift sold for from Rs. 40 to Rs. 1,500. The average betting was four to one against Blitz, Colonel Zephyr and Minette ; twelve to one against The Gift. There was a bad start. Blitz took up the runnings and held the front place to a mile from home where he was collared by Gift who came away and won by a length from Minette who made a desperate challenge. Time one minute fifty-three-and-a-half sec.

CHOWRINGHEE CUP.

One mile and one furlong.

Apcar's Robinhood, 7st. 13lb ; Greenhaugh, the Maharajah of Dumsingah's Bolero 7st. 7lbs. dunn. Gasper's regulator 9st. 13lbs. vinall. Dead heat for second place.

Also ran Lupella, 8st. 11lb. ; the Baron, 8st. 9lbs. ; Aimee, 8st. 3lbs. ; Bassanio, 7st ; His Lordship 8st. 9lbs. His Lordship and Regulator sold for Rs. 600 in the lottery; Robinhood for Rs. 260. Average betting four to one against Robinhood three to one against Regulator—Robinhood jumped away with the start was never headed and won by a length. After a great race between Bolero and Regulator they made a dead heat for second place. Time by one minute fifty-five sec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The latest advices received from Wady Halfa concerning the operations against the rebels, state that General Stephenson is advancing along the Nile and that the Cavalry have already reached Sayid ; whilst the Infantry have reached Koyeh. The enemy's strength on the 30th December was six thousand men

GERMANY AND CHINA.

The representatives of a powerful German syndicate are about to start for China, with the object of offering to contract a loan of thirty-five millions, sterling with the Chinese Government for the construction of railways and armaments in China.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

ATHENS, JAN. 2.

The Greek Government is massing troops on the Turkish frontier.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, who has been spending the holidays at Khandala, returns to Bombay to-morrow.

MAJOR GENERAL T. E. HUGHES, Director General of Ordnance in India, proceeds home at once in seventy days privilege leave, returning to India by the 10th of March. The Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance in India Lieutenant Colonel Galwey, h.p. Royal Artillery, will officiate as Director General.

THE 21st Regt. N. I. will detail a Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File, with Band and Regimental Color under the command of a Captain to parade at the new Secretariat, to-morrow at 4-15 p.m. to receive the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of the levee. His Excellency will be received with a salute of seventeen guns.

GENERAL WILSON is suffering from an attack of jungle fever caught when on a shooting tour in the Chiristmas holidays. It is, however, satisfactory to know that he is making fair progress towards convalescence.

THE report that Mr. Colman Macaulay intends to proceed direct to England is incorrect. He is now on his way to Calcutta, where he is shortly expected.

IT is expected that the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway will be opened as far as Hardwar by the end of April next. This will take travellers to within thirty miles of Masuri, and will tend to increase the popularity of the hill station.

A PRIVATE letter received at Calcutta from Cachar brings news of a fatal shooting accident. Three tea-planters were out shooting, when one, seeing the grass moving and thinking it was caused by an animal, fired, shooting his friend, Mr. Black, dead.

ON Tuesday morning Miss D. Thompson, daughter of Sir Rivers Thompson, was thrown from her horse while out riding on the Old Strand, Calcutta. Prompt assistance was rendered by Mr. Barnes, who was with her, and a gentleman passing at the time having placed his conveyance at their disposal, Miss Thompson was conveyed home in it.

THE following is the plan for reconstituting the Legislative Councils favoured by the Native Conference held in Calcutta last week :—Two-thirds to be non-official members, elected by local bodies, universities, &c. ; and the Council to enjoy the right of interpellation and control of finance.

MR. ACWORTH, who lately acted as a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, has been selected, it is reported in Rangoon, to act for Mr. Lingham, first Judge of the Rangoon Court of Small Causes, who goes Home shortly on 18 months' leave.

IT is said that owing to the heavy increase of work, the judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court intend to renew their application to the Local Government next month, or as soon as they can submit their annual report, for the permanent appointment of an additional judge.

MR. CHARLES FABRE TONNERRE, District Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Parganas, has been created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by his Holiness Leo XIII. He is the eldest son of the late Dr. Tonnerre, of Calcutta, and served a brilliant novitiate as Lieutenant in the French army in the Franco-German war.

THE business programme before the Legislative Council next meeting is of a trival character, Mr. Ilbert presenting the report on the Bill for Lahore Tramways and Sir Auckland Colvin bringing up some amendment of the License Tax. It is stated, however, that the sitting, will be made important by the latter making a public statement on the financial situation and his proposals for dealing with it. These have already been in the hands of the Secretary of State, who had been asked if he assented to them to allow of their early publication in this country. "The India Office," an up-country paper says, "presumably has assented ; and Sir Auckland Colvin accordingly, with commendable despatch, is coming forward to let us know the worse at once, and to give the Local Governments time to get the machinery of the new taxation in order against the year commencing next April.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1884-85, writes as follows of the Calcutta School of Art : "This institution continues to maintain its high character. The number of students on its rolls has risen from 139 to 157. The Committee of the Exhibition to be held in London next year have sought the assistance of the school for a collection of work illustrating the various stages of instruction in the school, *repoussee* work, wood-carving, designs for Monghir slate-works, and designs for pottery. It is expected that the school will acquit itself creditably in all the work it has undertaken. The Lieutenant-Governor has learnt with interest and satisfaction that this school has produced specimens of engraved and enamelled brassware, copies of which exhibits in the Calcutta International Exhibition and the Art Museum in Chowringhee. Such an industry was not before known in Bengal."

EIGHT British colonies, (namely, Demerara, Natal, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Fiji, and Mauritius,) one Dutch colony, Surinam, and one French colony, Guadeloupe, drew supplies of emigrants from this country during the past year ; but although the number of emigrants despatched, 13,867, was larger than in any year since 1880, it did not come up to the number applied for, which was 18,639. In six of the colonies, notably Fiji and Mauritius, the number of emigrants despatched was in excess of the requisition, but the numbers sent to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Natal were considerably below them. Towards the end of the year, owing to the decline in the price of sugar, the requisitions from some of the colonies were cancelled or it is probable that a large number would have been sent. The terms offered to emigrants by the different colonies remain the same as in former years. That many of the emigrants manage to save a good deal of money has been well enough known for some years and the 4,648 who returned to Calcutta last year brought with them savings known to amount to Rs. 9,66,845. Those from Trinidad brought back on an average Rs. 357 per head, and the smallest average brought back from any British colony was Rs. 55-12 by the emigrants from St. Vincent. Those from Surinam brought back Rs. 218 per head ; but the 234 emigrants from Guadeloupe only brought back between them Rs. 313, or 12 annas 6 pies per head.

FIVE steamers and twenty-five sailing vessels were employed in conveying the emigrants to the different colonies, and the returns of the voyages of twenty-eight of these have been received. Twenty-one of the vessels made fairly healthy voyages, and seven only are reported as being unhealthy. The worst of these latter was the John Davey, for Demerara which had a very long passage, having left in September, 1884, and not arriving till February, 1885. This vessel had 459 emigrants on board, but an outbreak of cholera took place from which twenty-two of them died, whilst fourteen died from other diseases. The medical officer on board attributed the outbreak of cholera to contaminated water ; but this can hardly have been the case, as the water had been supplied from the Calcutta hydrant, and on being chemically tested before embarkation was pronounced to be free from impurity. Dr. Grant, as usual, performed his duties as Protector of Emigrants very efficiently during the year.

FROM the accounts relating to the trade by the land of British India with Foreign countries for the first six months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of las year, it appears that the total value of imports was Rs. 22,645,381, as against Rs. 20,738,748. There was an increase in the trade with Lus Beyla, Trans-frontier by rail, Sewestan, Kabul, Ladak, Nepal, Upper Burma, Kareni, the Northern Shan States, Zimme, and Siam, whilst nearly all the other countries in the list show a decrease, the largest being in the trade with Kashmere. The total value of exports was Rs. 33,964,642 as against Rs. 29,487,805. The countries with which the increased trade took place where Lus Beyla, Transfrontier by rail (chiefly owing to the transport of Government stores and railway plant,) Cabul, Bajour, Kereni, the Shan States, Zimme, and Siam, whilst there was a decrease in the trade with Khelat, Kandahar, Kashmir, Nepal, and Upper Burma. The total value of both imports and exports was Rs. 56,610,023 as against Rs. 50,226,553.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Secretary of State has given his sanction to a proposal for financing the Kidderpar Dock scheme. The decision is that the money required for the Dock works shall be raised in India by the Government of India to be lent to the Port Commissioners, the interest to be charged being the actual rate of borrowing plus one per cent. for a sinking fund. As regards all other sanctioned works for the improvement of the Port, the Commissioners are to borrow in the local market, as hitherto, on their own credit. It remains for the Commissioners to decide whether the Government loan is to be issued at once, and to fix the amount of the loan. "The recent failure of the Trust to raise a loan directly" the *Englishman* says, "was mainly due to the extreme uncertainty of the silver market, the consequent instability of rupee investments, and the doubts which exist as to the policy of the Government respecting the market for its borrowings. Doubtless there were other difficulties in the way, but whatever may have been the exact state of the case, it is a matter for congratulation that the Secretary of State has seen his way to adopt a course which will relieve the Trust of its financial embarrassments."

SEVERAL good dog stories have been going the rounds of the papers. The following is original, and is told on the authority of Sirdar Mahomed Aslam Khan (brother of the late British Agent at Cabul), who vouches for its truth :—The Sirdar possessed a fine spaniel, which was regularly fed at noon. One day, at the usual feeding hour, the dog entered the Sirdar's private room, and laid at his feet a large dry bone. So unusual a proceeding attracted the Sirdar's attention, and he called for his servant to make enquiries about the dog's dinner. The man at once admitted that, having brought no meat on the day in question, he had given the animal some bones from the previous day's soup kettle. The Sirdar, who is a man of wit, describes this as the first case of a dog taking out a civil summons ; and our readers will, at all events, agree that it certainly shows remarkable intelligence on the part of the dog, which must have known that his master would not tolerate his favourite being robbed to fill the pockets of the servant.

A TELEGRAM from Deh Kamran, Afghan Seistan, dated Dec. 20, regarding the return of a portion of the Boundary Commission says :—"The Afghan Boundary Commission return party arrived here to-day after twenty days' steady marching with only one day's halt, which was at Lash Juwain. The health of the party is good, the weather excellent, and our progress thus far has been smooth and uninterrupted. Captain MacIvor having arrived at Khwaja Ali, and as the arrangements in the Baluch desert will be complete by the time we get there, we march on without delay to Khwaja Ali, crossing the Helmund at Charbur Jak on the 24th. Our route is the same as that taken last year. Mr. Merk, C.S., and Risaldar Major Bhawuldin Khan return on the 24th to rejoin Sir W. Ridgeway

THE liquidators of the prematurely deceased Madras Gold Mining Company have declared a final dividend. The shares of the Company were Rs. 10 each, and the return to shareholders to date has, we believe, been Rs. 13-8 per share, so that a profit was made of 35 per cent. on the investment. The dividend now declared is at the rate of 3 pies per share ! The Indian Consolidated Company acquired for £2,500, a half of the square mile on the Golar Field that originally belonged to the Mirza Company. The Consolidated might not now care to part with the land for twenty times that sum.

MR. MALCOLM LOW, Chairman of the Ooregum Gold Mining Company, was unsuccessful in his candidature last month for the Ayr Burghs. He is a Conservative. He is the eldest son of the late General Sir John Low, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., and was born in 1835. He was for twenty years in the Bengal Civil Service, and is now a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the country of Fife. He married, in 1872, Lady Ida Matilda, daughter of the Earl of Denbigh.

THE *Indian Mirror* writes :—"It is not surprising that our fellow subjects in England should fall so often into such grievous mistakes regarding India when their guides in the Press are so hopelessly ignorant of Indian affairs. Thus, for example, the *Standard* says :—

"It is a coincidence—and not altogether an unsuggestive one—that both Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, who succeeded him as Governor of Bombay, have found seats in the new Parliament. Both were under the anathema of the Native society which pretended to speak for the people of India. Their election points as unpleasant a moral for the Indian Radicals as the failure of their *protege* and representative, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, at Deptford."

"Sir James Fergusson, though known to be a Conservative, was very far from being under the anathema of the Indian people. In spite of his political principles Sir James Fergusson was honorably distinguished by the general liberality and justice of his opinions in regard to their rights and interests, and the Indian people hold him in the highest respect and estimation proving strongly and clearly that they are not opposed to Conservatives as such but to Conservatives who are hostile to Native advancement and progress. The case is quite different with Sir Richard Temple. His political apostacy at the close of his Indian career in hopes of benefiting himself, satisfied or rather convinced our countrymen of what stuff he was made, and how readily he would sacrifice their interests to gain some personal advantage for himself."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. F. BRUCE, 6th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed officiating Commandant vice Colonel S. J. Brown, promoted on furlough ; Major A. N. Sandilands to officiate as 2nd-in-command, and Captain E. B. J. Vaughan to officiate as wing commander.

LIEUTENANT J. H. R. COX, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has been posted to Bombay.

MAJOR J. S. F. MACKENZIE, Madras Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department, who left India seriously ill in August last, has been granted furlough for one year.

LIEUTENANT L. S. NEWMARCH, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE following promotions have been made in the Rohilkund Volunteer Rifle Corps :—Lieutenant E. Jermyn, to be Captain *vice* R. J. M. Pocock, resigned ; Mr. H. O. Badden, to be Lieutenant *vice* E. Jermyn, promoted ; and Mr. C. F. Kaynett, to be Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT J. M. A. RETTALICK, who has been officiating as Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, reverts to military duty owing to the return from furlough of Captain H. K. Macpherson, Cantonment Magistrate.

LIEUTENANTS R. TICKNER and H. S. Jamieson, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, have been promoted to the rank of Captain.

CAPTAIN A. C. BUNNY, 1st Sikh Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as wing commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon, proceeded on duty to the 5th Punjab Infantry.

MAJOR W. C. RAMSDEN, officiating wing commander, 3rd Sikh Infantry, has been appointed officiating 2nd-in-command and wing commander, *vice* Major W. B. Aislabie appointed to officiate as Commandant ; Lieutenant W. Cocke, Adjutant, to officiate as wing commander ; Lieutenant T. Quinn, wing officer, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his duties as wing officer, and Lieutenant E. W. Coddrington to officiate as Quartermaster.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. GATACRE, Commanding the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Secunderabad, has been appointed Deputy Quarter-master-General, Bengal, *vice* Colonel G. E. L. S. Sandford, vacated on expiry of tenure. Colonel Gatacre has passed through the Staff College.

COLONEL HATCHELL, who gave up the Assistant Adjutant-Generalship at Rawal Pindi at the beginning of 1882 to take command of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles at home, will rejoin the Half-Pay List on the 7th January on completing four years' command. This will end the run of promotion in the Regiment for the present ; that is, for 18 months. The 1st July, 1887, however, is a momentous day for many, and for none worse than for the King's Royal Rifles, for on that date Colonel Watson of the 4th Battalion, Colonel Ogilvy of the 2nd, Colonel Charley of the 3rd, and Colonel Terry—who only gets a command in January—will all be removed, as they will have completed their six years as substantive regimental Lieutenant-Colonels. None of them will have held a command for four years, none over three, and one for only 18th months.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE meet yesterday morning of the Bombay Fox hounds was at Parla, and unfortunately only a very small number turned up at it ; those who did, however, engaged two firstrate runs.

The first find was shortly after crossing the railway line at Parla on Parla on the border of the Melar ground, across which we had our usual gallop, finishing up with a kill in a mango grove near to Coorla on the Coorla Vehar-road. The run was not a very fast one as the scent to begin with was not good, but this gave the field ample opportunity of seeing the hounds work, which then did sight well.

The second run was one of the old sort, ever firstrate country and very fast. Finding almost opposite to Coorla, the Jack took as sight away through the Marole valley almost to Vehar, then back again towards Ghoregaum where the jungle is so thick that the field had great difficulty in following and the master eventually called the hounds off, as there was no chance of a kill, and both hounds and horses had had about enough of it. The meet was at six o'clock, and we did not get back to the old tree at Khar until past ten.

The next meet is at the Rifle Butts at Bandora.

THE VOLUNTEER FIELD-DAY AT GHAUT COOPER.

THE annual sham fight of the Bombay Volunteers took place on Saturday in the neighbourhood of Ghaut Cooper. The attendance was most creditable to the corps, for it was the largest that has assembled at these annual manœuvres ever since their institution. There were in all upwards of three hundred and twenty on parade, including the Cathedral School Cadets, sixty men of the Poona detachment under Captain Phillips and Lieutenant Brebner, and seventeen men of the mounted rifles under Lieutenant Nicholson. These, in fact, were the new features of the day. It was the general opinion that this was the most successful field-day that the corps has yet held. The range of country over which the operations extended was not so great as on some previous occasions, and the men were therefore had a brisk morning work, without being unduly fatigued. The presence of the small detachment of the Mounted Corps in the manœuvres was an interesting incident in the proceedings, and they did their work smartly and well in acting as scouts to the southern force. Their horses stood fire very well and the only regret concerning the cavalry engaged at Ghat Cooper is that, as the French General said of the English infantry, "there were so few of them."

A special train starting from the Boree Bunder Terminus at 5 a.m. took the Volunteers, with the band, out to the scene of the operations. Those who were to form the southern force, the defenders of the island and city of Bombay, consisting of A. B. C. D. and F. Corps, were detained at Coorla, and the rest, who constituted the northern force, part of an army advancing on Bombay and consisting of E Company and the cadet corps, were taken on to Ghat Cooper. Here a detachment of the corps from Poona under Captain Phillips was met, they having come down from Poona by an earlier train. After preparing themselves with chota hazri for the coming encounter the northern force, about 250 strong, was formed [illegible] ammunitioned with thirty rounds each man, under Captain Roughton, with the two of the company Lieutenants Lund and Bennett, marched out to the thirteenth-mile stone. The Poona Detachment came next, the cadets following as a reserve.

The following was the general idea of the manœuvres :—

The railway having been destroyed south of Ghat Cooper, part of an advanced guard of a northern force advancing on Bombay is detrained at Ghat Cooper, and proceeds towards Bombay by the high-road, and is opposed by a force proceeding from Bombay. The northern force will proceed across country to the XIII. mile-stone on the high-road, and taking advantage of the broken and rising ground to the south and west will take up a strong position to resist the stronger force proceeding from Bombay until the supposed main body of the northern force can come up.

The limits of the field of operations will be denot ed by white flags, viz. :—The E flag at the east end of the wooded ground to the south of the high-road where it passes under the hill No. 1 and the N. flag half-way up the southern slope of hill No. 2. The umpire staff will be on hill No. 1 on which there will be flags placed on the east and west slopes. The remainder of the hill will be considered impassable. There will also be a flag on the E. slope of hill No. 3.

The hill Nos. 1 and 3 will consequently be within the field operations, and a red flag if planted by the southern force, or a blue flag if planted by the northern force on either or other commanding positions and protected by a force of skirmishers, will be taken to denote that two mountain guns have been planted there, which will prevent any formations in close order not under cover within range. The passage of the road at the foot of hill No 1 will be the principal point of the operations. No opposing bodies of troops are to approach within 100 yards of each other.

The retirement of one party will be ordered by the umpires.

Orders for each force and a rough sketch of the ground will be circulated for information at a later date.

Operations will be suspended on the 'Cease Fire' being sounded by the bugler, the flag on the umpire hill being lowered at the same time. No movements of troops will take place after this until the 'Fall in' is sounded.

The advanced body of the northern force doubled nearly the whole way to the position they were to occupy. The usual precautions were then taken in throwing outskirmishers. Captain Roughton, with the main body held the road, while the broken country on the right and left was covered under by detachments in extended order, the two Lieutenants. The force under Captain Roughton advanced to the old Coorla villages. Here they posted themselves in a thick wood on the north of the village. On the vanguard of the southern force being sighted fire was opened on them. The defenders gradually fell back as the attack by the southern corps developed, but a brisk fusillade was kept up the retiring force. The main object of the defending force was to keep the main road, and Captain Roughton accordingly occupied it with a small force extending the remainder to the right and left, to prevent being outflanked. By this time Captain Phillips came up with a part of the Poona Detachment, and he was sent on a little in advance. A part of the southern force was now in occupation of the wood. They opened fire on the Poona men who vigorously returned it, and a small party under Sergt. Walsh approached the wood and fought at close quarters. The northern force meanwhile fell back on the base of the umpires' hill, and took up a position there. Captain Hodgkinson directed the future movements, and extended the men in skirmishing order and opened a scathing fire on the enemy, who appeared to be making a general advance on the hill, No. 1. How fearful the carnage might have been it would be difficult to say, as the 'cease fire' was sounded in the thick of the fight. But it be conceded at least by the southern force that the southern force had the best of it. The hill No. 1 was strongly occupied by the greater part of the force under Captain Hodgkinson, and its left flank stoutly defended the main road which was not taken. A desperate effort was made to convince the mounted corps and some others of their comrades that they had been taken prisoners, as they had crept up within a 100 yards to the left wing, in occupation of the road, and were not able to reply to the fire directed on them, had run short of ammunition. But on these occasions no one admits that he been killed, still less that he has been captured. After the 'cease fire' had been sounded the attacking force under Captain Brown and Forbes emerged from under cover which they obtained in a thick wood at the base of the hill.

The A B C and D Companies, numbering little over 200 men, who formed the attacking force, fell Coorla about 6 o'clock after having partaken of coffee and biscuits and marched along the main road up to near the twelfth mile-stone. On the way the party was ordered to temporarily occupy an old structure from which a good view of the surrounding country could be obtained. This position was however abandoned after about a quarter of an hour's occupation. The force was then divided into three bodies, the right under Captain Baird, the centre under Lieutenant Place, and the left under Captain Forbes, the whole being commanded by Captain Brown who is usually looked upon as the strategist of these campaigns. The right skirmished, supported by the centre, and occupied the old village of Coorla to prevent the enemy from taking possession of it. The left was ordered to make a wide detour and take the enemy in flank and they succeeded in occupying a hill in rear of the enemies, position with a gun, the gun being represented by four men with a flag to indicate that it was occupied by artillery. At this point the general assault was to have taken place, but the "cease fire, was sounded" the defenders having expended their ammunition. In the discussion of the battle which followed the "cease fire" everyone admitted that the attack was well carried out. The men were well under cover all the time. The mounted rifles were of great assistance in keeping the commanding officer informed as to the position and movements of the evening. Yet the result was as it always is on these occasions, a drawn battle. A hot and dusty march to Ghaut Cooper was followed by a bountiful and most acceptable breakfast, at a spacious bungalow belonging to Mrs. Dhunbai Dhunjeebhoy Cama which she had kindly placed at the disposal of, the corps for the occasion. After breakfast the men amused themselves in various ways. There was dancing to the music of the regimental band and tugs of war in which the Volunteers in addition to forming teams among themselves and pulling against each other pulled over a team of officers, there being eleven on each side.

Col. Bayley addressed the men as follows when there was a lull in the games :—

Bombay Volunteers, you will all allow that this is the largest field day we have ever had. Last year as in any previous years we scarcely mustered anything more than 150. But to-day what with the assistance of the force of the detachment from Poona and some of the Mounted Rifles we number over 320 (hear, hear, and cheers). Gentlemen, the task of the umpires has been one of no little difficulty (hear, hear). In the first place, the Adjutant's horse which was expected to have arrived last week from Quetta did not put in its appearance, and the "bundobast" he had made to secure a charger here failed and he was on foot like myself. In the second place the ammunition failed after two hours firing. We began or rather the first shot was fired, at six o'clock Bombay time, and we left off at eight o'clock. I need scarcely tell you that the attacking force from the south did not number 3 to 1 as required by the new Umpire Rules. When the case firing, was ordered the amunition on the east side, of the left wing of the northern army was exhausted and in the opinion of the umpires the position held by the centre and by the left flank of the northern army had not been taken (hear hear and cheers). On the other hand at that critical hour Captain Brown, with that astuteness which is known to be possessed by the gentlemen of his profession had crept up on the extreme left and han not fired a single gun and had 34 or 40 men with thirty rounds of ammunition each. It was therefore at that particular hour, eight o'clock quite impossible to say who would have eventually won. And the opinion of the Umpires—of Captain Crockett, the Paymaster who rarely fails to attend these field days and myself—the result is that it is a drawn battle (hear, hear and loud applause). The Mounted Corps were everyone of them taken prisoners (laughter), on account of their venturing to near the enemies enclosures. There was one exception and he was acting scout to the Umpires (hear, hear). Gentlemen I think you will all agree with me that we have had a very satisfactory outing (hear hear). All of you like myself left Bombay so early this morning that we have not had an opportunity of reading the papers. A leading article in the *Bombay Gazette* this morning about the Burmah affairs mentions that the Rangoon Volunteers have been invaluable in protecting that city by night patrols. I am quite sure that if we are ever called upon we shall not be found wanting (hear, hear, and loud cheers). You all read the newspapers, all excepting the cadets and to you perhaps it may be uninteresting to hear the telegram in this morning's *Bombay Gazette* about the annexation of Burmah. (The Colonel then read the telegram from our correspondent at Calcutta announcing the annexation, by proclamation, of Burmah to the Indian Empire). Continuing his remarks he said :—We are all loyal subjects and have great confidence not only in our Viceroy but also in our present Governor, I think we cannot do better than to give three cheers for Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress.

The three cheers were [illegible] Colonel then asked for three more for the Governor which was also said he had written asking him if he would become the Honorary Colonel of the Corps. The cheers being given the men were asked to give the fourth three for Dinbai, the owner of the house. The men responded heartily and lustily cheered, at a call for three cheer, for the Colonel.

The Volunteers returned to Bombay by the train leaving Ghaut Cooper at half-past one o'clock and they one and all appeared to have thoroughly enjoyed the outing. The officers present were Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Lyttelton H. Bayley, Captain Hodgkinson, the Adjutant of the Corps, Captains Baird, Brown. Forbes, Roughton, Freeborn, Phillips, Lieutenants Place, Lund, Bennett, Jeffries, English and Brebner.

The thanks of the Corps are due to Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, for kindly running a special train early in the morning half an hour before the first ordinary train. The Poona detachment left by local train for Kalyan where they awaited the arrival of the Raichore mail. They were lustily cheered by the Bombay men as the train steamed out of the station.

The following was the field state.

	F. Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Co.	0	1	1	2	2	23 —	29
B "	0	1	1	1	0	19 —	22
C "	0	1	1	2	1	18 —	23
D "	0	0	0	4	0	20 —	24
E "	0	1	2	2	0	38 —	43
F "	0	1	0	2	1	26 —	30
K Cadets	0	0	0	4	0	38 —	42
Staff and Band	0	1	1	1	0	26 —	30
Mounted Troop	0	0	2	1	0	9 —	12
Poona Detachment	0	1	1	9	1	47 —	59
Army Staff	0	1	0	2	0	4 —	7
Total	1	8	9	30	5	268 —	321

G. I. P. VOLUNTEER CAMP AT EGUTPOORA.

GENERAL HEATHCOTE'S inspection of the G.I.P. Volunteers at Eutpoora on Saturday last brought to a satisfactory conclusion the annual gathering of this corps.

The actual field state was 351 a number which has only once been exceeded in the eight years since these camps-of-exercise were instituted by in 1883-84 at Poona when the special attractions of sharing in sham fights with regular troops drew together 370 volunteers.

The camp-of-exercise this year opened on the 27th of Dec. the real work commenced on the 28th on the morning of which day the various companies were paraded under their respective officers, proved and inspected on their private parade grounds and afterwards marched to the general parade ground receded by the head quarters band when put through various battalion movements by the Colonel, Majors, and Adjutant. A similar parade took place in the afternoon and the same programme was gone through every day during the week, each parade giving the looked for result steady gain in precision and smartness of drill, until on Saturday the inspecting officer was able to speak in the most gratifying terms of his satisfaction with the appearance and movements of the regiment. The daily programme was as follows for morning parade dress bugle 5-15 ; assembly 6-30 roll call and preparatory drill under company officers for from three-quarter to the hour succeeded by battalion drill under the field officers for 1½ hours, return to quarters, and breakfast. During the forenoon the various companies had additional drill for longer or shorter periods according to their proficiency of zeal in preparation for the competition on Saturday which was to decide their relative merits, the inducement besides the hudos being 2 money prizes of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 for the first and second best drilled companies. On several days also the officers met to discuss the affairs of the corps, to appoint committees for the administration of the band and regimental funds, &c. At one of these meetings the question of the adoption of karki clothing was considered, and a resolution passed to continue the use of white clothing for ordinary purposes, but to adopt the karki uniform for fatigue purposes and on similar occasions to those in the Camp of exercise of 1883-84 when taking part in sham fights. On another occasion a sum of money was voted for the purchase of new instruments for the Head quarters band, and so on during the week. Many important and vexed questions were decided and set at rest, insuring the well being and harmonious working of the corps during the ensuing year, a provision which testifies to the ability and fitness of the administrative officers, the Colonel, the president of the Mess Fund, the Paymaster, the Quartermaster, and the Adjutant. For on the afternoon parade the dress bugle sounded at 3-45, the dress bugle sounded, and at 4-15, the assembly, after which the several companies having been proved and inspected were marched to the general parade ground and formed up in line the General on arrival on the ground being received with a general salute—the General then rode down the line closely examining the officers and men—the battalion then broke into column to the right and marched past. Line was formed to the left on the rear company and Major Swan put the battalion through the manual and firing exercises, and Major Riddell afterwards put the battalion through the bayonet exercise. Having reformed the line advanced, halted, fired three valleys, advanced in echelon from the right formed company square to receive cavalry and went through various other movements, forming square form column, and concluding by reforming line by advancing in review order. The several officers and non-commissioned officers who were up for examination in the afternoon as previously stated were tested in their knowledge of conducting movements, Major Riddle in battalion drill and the others in company movements on parade. Finally the battalion was formed up on three sides of a square for the distribution of prizes won in a shooting matches during the year.

After the reviewing officer had retired, and before the dismissal of the men Colonel Jackson addressing them said that he has been desired by General Heathcote to express his the general satisfaction with the manner in which the corps had acquitted themselves before him, especially when advancing in column and

well and this saved us from a regular field-day. We went in at about 3·45 and we got a test of Bengal bowling and fielding which made it a matter of great difficulty to make any runs. The veteran Hills was despatched by Pereira with a Yorker when the score was 3; Prevost was bowled with a shooter from Hoare at 9; Alban put his leg where his bat should have been at 17; and then Pottinger and Gaddum made a respectable stand, both playing in rare form especially the latter. At 34 Pottinger retired and Wilkins joined Gaddum; but 11 runs later in shocking bad light Gaddum was easily caught off Davidson who had relieved Pereira for a pretty 19. B. C. C. went in at eight minutes to time, and he and Wilkins let up 10 runs in that period eventually being the not outs with 6 and 9 respectively. As was observed on the ground "If the Lord will only peep his eye on those boys" we may yet make a good big score. I hope so! The Calcutta bowling and fielding were grand. The following is the score—

CALCUTTA.
1st Innings.

Mr G F Alexander, bt wicket, b Gaddum	4
Capt Hamilton, cb Holland, b B C C	23
Mr W Mellar, b Holland	36
Mr A S Pereira, b Wilkins	23
Capt W C W Rawlinson, c Pottinger, b Holland	28
Mr G J Paterson, b Holland	5
Mr C S Hoare, b Holland	0
Capt W Hastings, b Gaddum	0
Mr H R Fagan, c Hills, b Holland	0
Mr W Moore, b Holland	9
Major Davidson, not out	20
Mr R E S Thomas, b Lord	21
Extras b 6; l b 6; w 1	13
Total	192

BOMBAY.
1st Innings.

Mr J J Hills, b Pereira	0
" E A Prevost, b Hoare	5
" F D Gaddum, c Thomas, b Davidson	19
Lt C F S Alban, l b w, b Hoare	1
Mr J T Pottinger, b Pereira	5
" A D Wilkins, not out	9
" B C C, not out	6
Extras b 6; l b 4	10
Total	55

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.
Calcutta, 1st January.

	Total Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wicket.
Gaddum	127	49	11	2
Holland*	152	65	10	6
B. C. C.	44	33	1	1
Wilkins	32	20	3	1
Lindner	8	7	..	0
Macbeth	4	6	..	..
Lord	1	1	..	1

* Holland bowled 1 wide.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING in connection with the above Association was held at Calcutta on 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th December, on the Ballygunge Rifle Ranges with the following result:—

MATCH I.—For members only. Distance, 200 yds. Number of shots, 10.

Sergt H C Dring, C V M R	32
Cr Sergt W L Harwood, C V R	32
Vol J McKellar, C V R	29

Number of Competitors, 9

MATCH II.—Distance, 500 yds. Number of shots 7.

Vol J McKellar, C V R	31
Pte B Herlihy, K D Gds	31
Vol W F Whitehead, C V R	29

Number of Competitors, 9.

MATCH III.—Distances, 500 and 700 yds. Number of shots, 7, each distance.

Pte B Herlihy, K D Gds	62
Cr Sergt W L Harwood, C V R	61
Vol J McKellar, C V R	55

Number of Competitors, 8.

MATCH IV.—Distances, 200 and 500 yds. Number of shots, 7, each distance.

Cr Serjt W L Harwood, C V R	32	30 62
Vol W F Whitehead, C V R	32	29 61
Pte B Herlihy, K D Gds	28	32 60

Number of Competitors, 10.

MATCH V.—Distances, 800 yds. Number of shots, 7, each distance.

Pte B Herlihy, K D Gds	46
Cr Serjt W L Harwood, C V R	42
Serjt W C Peck, R E	40

Number of Competitors, 6.

MATCH VI.—Distance, 900 yds. Number of shots, 10.

Serjt W C Peck, R E	43
Vol W F Whitehead, C V R	41
Cr Serjt W L Harwood, C V R	41

Number of Competitors, 6.

MATCH VII.—Distances, 800 and 600 yds. Number of shots, 7, each distance.

Cr Serjt W L Harwood, C V R	..
Serjt H C Dring, C V M R	55
Pte B Herlihy, K D Gds	54

Number of Competitors, 8.

MATCH VIII.—Distances, 800 and 900 yds. Number of shots, 7, each distance.

Pte B Herlihy, K D Gds	59
Vol W F Whitehead, C V R	54
Cr Serjt W L Harwood, C V R	54

Number of Competitors, 6.

MATCH IX.—Distances, 800 and 900 yds. Number of shots, 10, each distance.

Pte B Herlihy, K D Gds	93
Vol W F Whitehead, C V R	83
Cr Serjt W L Harwood, C V R	89

Number of Competitors, 6.

MATCH X.—Distance, 1,000 yds. Number of shots, 10.

Cr Serjt W L Harwood, C V R		48
Pte B Herlihy, K D Gds		41
Vol W F Whitehead, C V R		32

Number of Competitors, 6.

MATCH XII.—Distances, 500 and 600 yds. Number of shots, 7, each distance.

Pte B Herlihy, K D Gds	31	32	63
Serjt Inst F Kelly, 30th Regt	26	30	56
Pte J Widgery, K E	28	25	53
Corpl S Bailey, 1-17 Regt	30	23	53

Number of Competitors, 8.

MATCH XIII.—Distances, 500 and 600 yds. Number of shots, 7, each distance.

Vol J McKellar, C V R	58
Cr Serjt W L Harwood, C V R	55
Serjt C Jones, C V R	54

THE SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST.—Distances, 100 and 150 yds. Number of shots, 6, each distance.

Cr Serjt W L Harwood, C V R	57
Serjt Inst F Kelly, C V R	55
Capt Adam Smith, C V R	53

The Bangalore competitive team was composed of Captain Pratt, R. E. V., Captain Leonard, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, Lieutenant Eastwood, XIIth Royal Lancers, Sergeants Davis, McKay, and Selman, Royal Engineers, and 12 men of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. Sergeant Davis made 427 points out of a possible 600, i. e., 4·27 per shot. This was for the Association's gold medal, shot for at all distances from 200 to 1,000 yards. At 800 yards Sergeant Davis made one outer and nine bulls-eyes, with 10 shots; at 500 yards he made a "possible," Sergeant McKay, in shooting for the championship, made 10 points less than Sergeant Davis, or 417. Captain Pratt and Sergeant Selman tied with a score of 59 points each, out of a possible 60, for the Sportsman's prize, Captain Leonard made 93 out of a possible 100 at the 20 and 900 yards. Lieutenant Eastwood scored 47 out of 50 at 900 yards. Some of the men of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners scored "possibles" in several of the matches; that is what their added points for shooting with the Snider are placed to their credit. The local *spectator* says:—"The results of the shooting will not be known yet for few weeks to come; but we think the scores made by our Bangalore marksmen ought to secure for them two or three of the W. I. R. A. medals. Sergeant Davis certainly stands in with a good chance of winning, either a medal of the W. I. R. A. or N. I. R. A. Medal. In the latter he made 428 points out of a possible 500; and in the competition for the Hyderabad Association's Medal, he scored 210 out of a possible 240. In all the competitions in which Sergeant Davis stands first, Sergeant McKay stands second. Captain Pratt made very steady shooting, and he is sure of a good place. The targets—all canvas ones—have to be sent to Poona—a measure that has given universal satisfaction.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 4.—The barometer has risen rapidly in the Punjab, and very slightly in the Gangetic valley and some Madras stations. It has fallen equally elsewhere. The seat of the highest pressure was transferred to North Punjab. The pressure is still relatively high in the Central Provinces and Berar. A slight depression still exists over the Rajputana desert. There is easterly wind at Delhi and Peshawar, and northerly at Lahore. The skies are very cloudy in North Punjab, and the temperature is slightly lower. The weather is clearer in Madras. It is quite clear elsewhere. The temperature has fallen about 3° in Madras and risen slightly elsewhere. The air very dry in Khandesh.

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THE SEWERAGE OF CAMMATTEE-POORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the close of the year 1885, the district of Cammatteepoora has had its new and improved sewerage system, working for a period of three years; the time has therefore come for inquiring into the sanitary results which have followed the system. In order the better to understand what has now been done for Cammatteepoora, I should state that the district has a population of 28,455 persons according to the last census, that it is almost completely built over, that the houses are not so high as in Chuckla, Mandvee, the Fort, Bholeshwur, and Market districts, that it is intersected by parallel streets at short distances apart, and that these streets run mostly from west to east, admitting of adequate perflation and ventilation. A modern system of sewerage was first completed in the district in 1869 at a cost of Rs. 239,424. In a few years attention was called to the unusually high rate of mortality that prevailed, and after prolonged discussion that excessive mortality was acknowledged, when it was pointed out that the system which then existed was faulty and required to be modified in accordance with more modern views. The suggested alterations and improvements were sanctioned, and the work was practically completed about three years ago at a cost of Rs. 105,766. Thus the sewerage of Cammatteepoora has already cost the city the large sum of Rs. 345,190, and the question that now awaits a reply is, have we reached the end of a sewerage expenditure in this interesting district?

This question brings me to the health conditions of the district as revealed in the mortality returns both before and after the completion of the modern and improved system of sewerage. During the year previous to the completion of the new system the total mortality of the district was 1,103, or 38·76 per 1,000. In the year that has just closed it was 1326, or 46·56 per 1,000, being an excess of 223 deaths. These figures will be better understood in the table following:—

Cammatteepoora.	Years.	Total Mortality	Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
Before the new works.	1882	1,103	38·76
After the new works.	1883	1,244	43·71
	1884	1,200	42·17
	1885	1,326	46·56

The mortality of the district previous to the execution of the new works was excessive, but excessive as it was then it is vastly more excessive now. Instead of reducing the excessive mortality, as was contemplated, the new works have increased it, for the excess of deaths in the district during the three years the new system of sewerage has been in operation is 461. I know of no better way of explaining the existing rate of mortality to the ordinary reader than by saying that if the district had no sewerage and no conservancy system at all the mortality would not be greater than it now is, for a mortality of 46½ per 1,000 signifies the annual sweeping away of very nearly a twentieth of the population. The conservancy of the district must improve its health, and if it does, what shall we say of the expenditure that has been incurred twice over on a sewerage system?

To go from the general mortality to the mortality of children in the first year of life, we find as follows:—

Cammatteepora.	Years.	Total deaths.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
Before the new works.	1882	295	3·85
After the new works.	1883	333	4·35
	1884	357	4·41

I have not given the infant mortality for 1885 as it has not yet been worked out by the Health Department, that it will be found to correspond with the increased general mortality of the district may be safely assumed. The table as it stands is suggestive of the destructive effects upon infants, of the utterly insanitary condition of the district in fact.

We are continually told that one of the most notable effects of modern system of sewerage upon public health is the remarkable reduction that the system makes in the mortality from fevers. I append a table of the mortality from fevers in Cammatteepoora.

Cammatteepoora.	Years.	Total deaths from fevers.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
Before the new works.	1882	271	9·52
After the new works.	1883	341	11·98
	1884	366	12·86
	1885	396	13·98

This table shows an increased annual mortality from fevers of 70,95, and 127 or an excess of 292 deaths from this cause. This table also shows the steadily increasing mortality, proving beyond all doubt the untrustworthiness of the dogma that sewerage diminishes fevers. But what shall we say if the fever mortality of Cammatteepoora is to go on increasing in the same ratio that it has increased since the new sewerage works were executed, shall we not reasonably ask where is this kind of sanitation to end? And in this connection let me once more in the name of mercy implore some of our Hindoo capitalists to come to the rescue of sufferers from fevers in Bombay and especially sufferers in Cammatteepoora, and build one or more health resorts for the poor, and so deprive the great enemy fever of one half of its malignancy. In what better way can a genuine *Dasrrana* be made? If Rs. 50,000 cannot be given, let Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 10,000 be given to make a beginning. Lives will be saved in scores, what more can I say? It is only by the benevolence of individual Hindoos that these Health resorts can be established, and let me say that it is Hindoos of the poorer classes that stand most in need of this benevolence. If we cannot help the new sewerage in any way let us flee far away from it when fevers overtake us, far away to where sewerage is unknown.

I come now to cholera. Not only are we being constantly assured that sewerage removes the causes of fevers, but we are still more constantly and strongly assured that a modern system of sewerage abolishes cholera altogether. In the last received "Memorandum" of the Army Sanitary Commission on the health of Bombay, the statement that sewerage works have removed cholera from London, Liverpool, and some other English town, was forced upon us as conclusive that similar works would make cholera in Bombay a thing of the past. This was pleasant reading, and oh! how simple the recommendation. Were we not threatened with the issue of a *mandamus* by Government if we did not at once place all our eggs in one basket, put a stop to other sanitary works of every kind, and hand over a cheque from one, two, or three millions sterling to the Municipal Commissioner to sewer the city all over from Colaba Light House to the Sion Causeway? and was not our attention directed to the interest the Continental Boards of Health evinced in the freedom of this city from the plague of cholera, and were we not cautioned to put down cholera at once simply by the execution of sewerage works? All this is true, nevertheless we present the following table of deaths from cholera in Cammatteepoora:—

Cammatteepoora.	Years.	Deaths from Cholera.	Rate of mortality per 1,000.
Before the new works	1882	6	0·21
After the new works	1883	55	1·93
	1884	14	0·49
	1885	31	1·10

We observe from this table that after the completion of the new sewerage works Cammatteepoora has had its fair share of cholera; and this further fact is quite proved—that the new sewerage exercised no beneficial influence upon the disease. Either the Army Sanitary Commission are wrong in their prediction or the Cammatteepoora sewerage system is not right. Cholera in India may not be so easily caught, smothered, and banished as in Liverpool; certainly underground sewerage is not a preventive as far as our Cammatteepoora experience teaches.

I have now sir endeavoured to examine the new system of sewerage in Cammatteepoora in its bearing on the health of the district as carefully as I could. I now leave the facts with your readers. For myself I would say that I am grievously disappointed with the result. It is not encouraging for the future, for it is certain that we must still go on with an extension of our sewerage system in a purely experimental way, and I feel my responsibility in the matter. Under the weight of this responsibility I would ask that we make a new departure. I perceive the very great difficulties that stand in the way of making an underground system of sewerage a sanitary success in Bombay, and I think it is time that we relinquish the high falutin tone of the past, pretending to know all about sewerage in this country when we did not, and that we should now place ourselves in the position of earnest inquirers after truth, and prepare our minds to receive the lessons of experience and follow its teaching. It is a curious fact in our local history that, while we are open to conviction on most matters municipal and are prepared to be guided by rules of evidence, yet when we come to sewerage we throw the evidence of experience and common-sense overboard and suggest evidence to fit in with our previously expressed wrong opinions. Censuses, mortality statistics, disease returns, and the evidence derived from the chief physical senses, all must be misleading and unworthy of credit; the sewerage alone must be held to be above suspicion. This view of the very difficult problem of underground sewerage is neither philosophic nor just and certainly will not lead to permanent progress. Let us in future have respect to the well-known rules of evidence, and accept all honest evidence from whatever quarter it may come even if it happens to tell against our theories. It is in this way only, I feel assured, that in our further progress in sewerage sanitation, we shall save much time which is now spent in angry and fruitless discussion, much money which is now squandered in abortive and useless works, and, above all, we shall perhaps achieve success in the end. And what is that success? Is it not the annual preservation of hundreds of lives which now perish, and which should not perish if there is even a grain of truth in sewerage sanitation. But the Cammatteepoora way of a mortality of 46 per 1,000 is certainly not the way to secure this victorious result.—Yours, &c.,

Byculla, Jan. 2. THOMAS BLANEY.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DEC. 31.

A VERY heavy calamity occurred here last night. About 11 o'clock the putta-walhah on charge at the Gholam Baba Spinning and Weaving mills observed smoke issuing from the reeling-room of the mills, an alarm was raised, the man in charge of the engines and others hurrying to the spot. The fire was then seen to be quickly gaining ground; had any of the bystanders at this juncture been aware of the fire precautions on the premises and understood their working, much of the property might have been saved. Indeed the flame, would probably have been speedily got under, for the reeling-room and other compartments were provided with safety valves round the walls, which were easily turned on, and an ample supply of water I believe was stored in the tanks at the tops of the building. The flames however continued to spread most rapidly; the raw cotton stored in the building, and the heavily oiled works offering a rich harvest for their destructive course. The fire alarms were heard sounding at all the police chowkies through the city. All possible efforts were made by the police, and the mill authorities to save the building, but without avail sixteen fire-engines were at work, but owing to the tank belonging to the mills being at some distance, in the next compound, and the weak class of small hand fire-engines employed, they could render but little assistance, and the whole of the enormous brick and mortar-mass before sunrise had been burnt to the ground, and was left a total wreck. All the weaving machinery has, of course, been destroyed, together with the cloth in the process of weaving, as well as quantities of raw cotton. The loss incurred is estimated at six lakhs, one lakh of this being the property of Gholam Baba; and the insurance covers only two lakhs. The engine-room, and the cloth store-house alone remain of the building. The disastrous consequences of the fire however extend much beyond the value by the property lost. An enormous number of poor people in the city are thrown out of employment. From six to seven hundred hands worked at the mills every day, so that the destitution amongst the working classes. The catastrophe however will perhaps fall even more severely upon those in a higher grade; the greater part of the mill shares were held in numerous small lots by widows, and other people of slight means, who had invested the whole of their small property in the concern, and subsisted upon the income derived from their dividends. The ruins to-day are a dripping, smoking pile. About a hundred prisoners are at work clearing away the debris and endeavouring to bring to light and sort any fragments of the machinery which may remain.

MUNICIPAL CLERKSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Tansa Scheme has been fairly launched, and the work will begin in right earnest in the course of the next week, may I request the favour of your allowing a space, for the following lines.

As several vacancies of clerks, apart from those of surveyors, draftsmen, &c., are to be created in this new branch of the Municipality, I beg most respectfully to bring to the attention of Mr. Olivant the claims to these berths of those who have been in the Municipal service for several years. Some of these old servants have been so unfortunate as not to have received promotion for several years, in support of this statement I would draw attention to the explanatory remarks in the next year's budget submitted to the Corporation in respect of certain old servants in the Health Department. Mr. Thomas is therefore to be reinstated, and to receive the arrears of pay from the time during which he has been on the unemployed list. We cannot but regret the occurrence of such a case, as it appears, from the papers which have been published to show a want of discretion and of kindly feeling to a junior on the part of an officer temporarily in an administrative position. It seems to us to have been a case which ought to have been, and had Mr. Cornish been present undoubtedly would have been, settled departmentally, and there is no apparent reason for it having been brought under the notice of the Governor. It is satisfactory to find that Medical officers have the means of obtaining an impartial investigation of their case when they consider themselves aggrieved even by those who are high in Authority.—*Lancet*, Dec. 12.

Several months since an allegation of professional neglect was laid against Surgeon Thomas of the Madras Medical Service, by the Government of Madras, who, it appears, had censured him, and, as the result of suspension and without appointment, he was for several months on "unemployed pay." The alleged neglect was in respect to the case of an officer who succumbed to cholera. It is said that the case was on appeal submitted to the Supreme Government, who have now officially recorded their dissent from the opinion and decision of the Local Government, with the result that Mr. Thomas has been reinstated to his former post and receives his arrears of pay. This is satisfactory.—Bombay Correspondent, *Medical Times*, Dec. 12.

Jan. 2. INSURANCE WALLAH.

[Our correspondent is welcome to apply the term "special pleading" to the arguments which he assails, but he must not complain if his readers detect very special pleading indeed in an advocacy which treats the altogether imperson.l assertion that insurers themselves "are each year showing a stronger preference for local companies" as virtually on a par with a statement that people in Bombay are transferring their custom from Treacher's to Watson's or from Watson's to Treacher's. He is not alone in thinking that it would be "hardly proper" to speak thus of the competition of two respectable trading concerns; but we imagine he is quite alone in seeing fairness or relevance in the illustration. Suppose that as a rule of insurance companies, Spinning and Weaving companies had been in subject of the proposition? Who would have questioned the propriety of the general statement that the Indian buyer was "each year showing a stronger preference" for Bombay fabrics over the produce of the Lancashire Mills? We are pretty confident that to people who can detect special pleading when they see it the unreality of "insurance wallah's objection upon this point will be obvious—just as obvious as the groundlessness of his assertion that we have neglected all sorts of mis-deeds to English companies. It is surely astonishing that a purely academic discussion of the question whether it is more advantageous to insure in an Indian or a foreign office has touched sensibilities which are never called into play by every day discussion of the question for instance whether it would be better for India to make mere piece-goods, or to import them from Europe.—ED. *B. G.*

THE MEDICAL PRESS ON THE CASE OF SURGEON THOMAS, OF MADRAS.

WE learn with much regret, from the Madras papers, of the occurrence of an unpleasant affair in connection with the medical service of the General Hospital there. Mr. Thomas, the resident Surgeon of the hospital, was reported by Dr. Farnell, who was acting Surgeon-General during the absence of Surgeon-General Cornish, for neglect of duty in connection with the case of an officer who was brought by rail from Vellore, and arrived at Madras in a state of collapse from cholera. So far as we can gather from the papers which have been published, Mr. Thomas seems to have offended in not being present to receive the patient on his arrival; and when he came shortly afterwards, he appeared in evening dress, instead of we presume, in uniform. When called upon for an explanation of his conduct, he stated the circumstances which had occurred, and added that, had the telegram announcing the coming of the patient been shown by Dr. Farnell who had received it, and who was a relative of the patient—to the apothecary at the hospital, delay would have been obviated, and all necessary provision have been made. This was forwarded to the Governor in a letter from Dr. Farnell, which has not been published: the Governor did not consider the explanation satisfactory, and ordered the removal of Mr. Thomas from his hospital appointment to the unemployed list. Surgeon-General Cornish, on his return to duty, had the case brought to his notice, and, on inquiry into it, came to the conclusion that Mr. Thomas had only committed an excusable error of judgment and reported to that effect to the Governor. The authorities however decline to accept this view and to reinstate Mr. Thomas; but offered, if he would express his deep regret for the errors and omissions which, in their opinion, had been brought home to him, to take a convenient opportunity of employing him in some up-country station. This he very naturally refused to do, and applied for a court of inquiry, into his conduct, a request which was refused by the authorities to be inadmissible. Mr. Thomas thereupon memorialised the Governor-General in Council, and prayed that his Excellency would either direct his re-employment, with all arrears of pay from the time he was placed on the unemployed list, or would order an inquiry to be held into the circumstances attending Captain Hamilton's death. After the lapse of a couple of months, the decision of the Governor-General in Council has been received at Madras. It is to the effect that for reasons explained in his despatch but which have not yet been published, he is compelled to "dissent from the opinion of the Madras Government that Mr. Thomas's conduct was such as to justify the serious penalty of removal to the unemployed list;" and it appears to him, on "the facts stated, that that case called for no serious notice on the part of Government." Mr. Thomas is therefore to be reinstated, and to receive the arrears of pay from the time during which he has been on the unemployed list. We cannot but regret the occurrence of such a case, as it appears, from the papers which have been published to show a want of discretion and of kindly feeling to a junior on the part of an officer temporarily in an administrative position. It seems to us to have been a case which ought to have been, and had Mr. Cornish been present undoubtedly would have been, settled departmentally, and there is no apparent reason for it having been brought under the notice of the Governor. It is satisfactory to find that Medical officers have the means of obtaining an impartial investigation of their case when they consider themselves aggrieved even by those who are high in Authority.—*Lancet*, Dec. 12.

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FIRE INSURANCE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I ask your indulgence a second time to reply to your article of yesterday. Forgive me if I say that for once in a way I think you have laid yourself open to the charge of special pleading.

In these matters comparisons are dangerous, or at least disagreeable, for no one likes to be discredited that another may gain glory by contrast. If you had confined yourself merely to dwelling upon the merits of the Bombay Local Insurance Companies, or of any one of them, I should not have said a word. But then you imputed all sorts of misdeeds to the English Companies, and this I felt bound to object to.

Now, sir, there is one statement in the article with which you have honoured my letter, that I object to more than any thing else you have said. I imagine that you would hardly think it proper to say in a leading article that people in Bombay were transferring their custom from say Treachers' to Watson's or from Watson's to Treacher's. If you did I fancy that one or other of these firms would have a strong grievance against you. And yet you make a statement not very dissimilar, affecting perhaps a score of Insurance Companies represented by the best firms in Bombay.

This much may be said about the assertion however, that unsupported by facts or figures it is worthless. There is, I dare say, this amount of truth in it—that the Insurance Companies in Bombay may be broadly classed under two heads, viz., those that charge rates according to a certain scale, and those that charge any rates at which they can obtain business, that the local companies come under the latter heading, and that doubtless to a certain extent they reap the advantage that cheapness obtains all over the world. There are people with whom cheapness is a mania—who wear cheap clothes, eat cheap food, and poison themselves with cheap liquor. It is a matter of taste, of education, and of the pocket. Other people there are who look upon cheapness with suspicion, and who first of all see that their clothes shall be durable and their food and liquor reliable.

I must thank you for an unconscious admission of the truth that Bombay risks are rated by the English companies on their own merits. You point to the fact that in the winter at home cotton mills are worked by artificial light, and hence you say "Bombay cotton mills are much less heavily rated than English cotton mills." Exactly. Each class of risk is rated on its own merits; and Bombay millowners do not pay to make up the losses on cotton mills at home. But you would have been more accurate if you had pointed to other causes than artificial lighting for the high rates of English mills. Few fires arise from this source. The almost invariable cause is friction of the machinery attributable, no doubt, largely to the defectiveness of mineral oil as a lubricant, and to its inflammability. Hat of course the true reason for the high rates is the number of fires. If English mills will cease from burning, rates will drop; while a few more fires like the "Goolam Baba" would probably send up the rates of even the cheapest and most purely "local" office in Bombay.

In spite of your ingenious reasoning, I still fail to see the force of your argument about exchange. When exchange is at par Rs. 10,000 profit or loss in Bombay means £1,000 profit or loss at home. When exchange is down at 1s. 6d. £0,000 profit or loss in Bombay means £750 profit or loss at home. In talking about this matter you ignore the fact that the home companies occasionally do pay losses. They may regret the loss by exchange when the premiums come in, but they "find in loss a gain to match" when they have to scell out. And moreover who shall say that £750 is not every bit as good as Rs. 10,000, or even better? There be those that believe that while the rupee has been losing caste among respectable coins the sovereign has never been so highly valued by his friends. But this is only embarking upon a wide subject full of pitfalls for the unwary reasoner. As an argument seriously advanced in support of local companies, I would respectfully suggest an exchange for something better.

Your argument about the comparative cost of working an English Agency for an English office and of a local head office is, of course, based on the assumption that the operations of the latter will be confined within very small limits. If the local office is to be what I see a correspondent in the *Times of India* calls a "hole-and-corner" affair concern, then it will succeed just so long as rates are profitable in Bombay and not longer. When the evil day comes it will cease to pay; and it will always be at the mercy of the great English companies, who could at any time lower their rates so as to ruin it out of the market. This has been done at home before now, and might be done out here.

But if these local companies become great and flourishing concerns, as I hope they will, surveying mankind and his works from China to Peru and doing business wherever a profit may be made, they will then require managers of experience, trained surveyors, secretaries, accountants, clerks, agents, canvassers, not to speak of liveried chuprassees, sepoys, hamals, etc. They will vote large sums for suitable offices, and for the development of branch concerns. They will be great and glorious, secure against carping criticism and steadfast amid the changes of fickle fortune. And then they will probably advise you, if you care to consult them, that all this cannot be done for nothing, and that a really strong and stable company run in an amateur agency sort of way at the cost of a small commission on the profits was a dream for the days of their vanity.

Jan. 2. INSURANCE WALLAH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DEC. 30.

Wheeler, Lt, Bl Qr Mr Genl's Dept, on special duty, from Simla.

DECEMBER 31.

Willoughby, Brig Gl, Bo S C, on duty, from Poona.
Mayne, Col, Mad R E, from Poona.

JANUARY 1.

Hughes, M Gl, Bl R A, on leave, from Calcutta.
Lawe, Lt, Bo 7th Dr Gds, on leave, from Mhow.

JANUARY 2.

Roupell, Capt, Bo Staff, on duty, from Egutpoora.
Heathcote, Brig-Gl, Bo Staff, on duty, from Egutpoora.
Kennedy, Lt, Bo R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Poole, Lt-Col, Bo 5th Lt Infy, on leave, from Baroda.
Birdwood, Lt, Bo Attd, 12th N I, on duty, from Poona.
Ranson, Lt, Bo Attd 13th N I, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Sandwith, Lt-Col, 26th Bo Infy, to rejoin, from leave, to Kurrachee.
Bonomy, Lt, Bo the King's Own, on leave, to Poona.
Hughes, Major Gl, Bl R A, on leave, to England.
East, Lt, Bl R A, on duty, to Morar.
Roe, Surgn Gl, Mad M S, on duty, to Madras.
Kirke, Capt, Bo R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Hore, Major, Bo 28th N I, on duty, to Thul Chotiah.
Gowan, Lt-Col, Bo 4th Sikhs P F Force, on furlough, to England.
French, Lt, 23rd M S, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Browne, Col, Bl, 6th P Infy F Force, on furlough, to England.

JANUARY 2.

Blunt, Lt, Bl R A, on duty, to Morar.
Poole, Lt-Col, 5th Bo Lt Infy, on leave, to Mhow.
Caffe, Surgn-Major, Bl M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Singe, Lt, Bl R A, on duty, to Dinapore.

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